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KORBECI RECEIVES GREEK PARLIAMENT DEPUTY

AU121310 Tirana ATA in English 0715 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries the deputy to the Greek Parliament Vasilios Kedhikoglou paid a visit to our country.

The minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci received and had a warm and friendly talk with the Greek deputy Vasilios Kedhikoglou. He acquainted him with the economic development of our country and especially with the achievements reached by foreign trade.

The Greek deputy thanked for the warm reception extended to him and said that through untiring and intensive work the Albanian people have created a wide productive base, with a powerful energy and mechanical industry, advanced base, with a powerful energy and mechanical industry, advanced agriculture. He expressed also the admiration for the Albanian youth who are active, optimistic and joyful. As a friend of the Albanian people, he said, I rejoice over their successes and I am convinced that the relations of friendship and good neighbourliness existing between our two countries will develop further in the future in the mutual interest of our two friendly peoples.

The Greek friend Vasilios Kedhikoglou was received and had a cordial talk with the chairman of the Abanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica.

Over his stay in our country, the Greek deputy paid visits to the districts of Tirana, Shkoder, Durres, Gjirokaster, and Sarande where he was acquainted with the achievements in the field of economy, education and culture. The Greek deputy Vasilios Kedhikoglou left our country on September 11.

KORBECI-LED TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA

AU141441 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci left for the Republic of Cuba. It will sign the protocol on the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1987.

ALIA GREETS ETHIOPIAN PRESIDENT MENGISTU

AU121305 Tirana ATA in English 0827 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam:

"On occasion of your National Day, the day of the triumph of the revolution, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you and through you to the friendly people of Ethiopia cordial greetings and the best wishes for the progress of the homeland".

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREECE'S PAPANDREOU

Dinner Speeches

AU121330 Sofia BTA in English 0742 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Speeches by Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- "The relations between Bulgaria and Greece have been developing well in recent years. We are all seeking new forms for joint work and fruitful cooperation," said yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, at an official dinner given in honor of Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is currently on a friendly working visit to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian head of state noted that the bilateral relations can serve as an example of what two countries of different social order can achieve if their foreign policy is based on the desire for peace, trust and understanding. "We regard your visit as an impetus to the future broadening of these relations," said he.

Mr Todor Zhivkov focused his attention on the prospects for the activation of the economic and cultural cooperation, the strengthening of the contacts between scientific, public, sports and other organizations and the promotion of the contacts between the citizens of the two states.

The Bulgarian head of state dwelled on the world situation which he assessed as complicated and tense. According to him it requires joint and co-ordinated action for the salvation of peace on the planet. He said that the positions of Bulgaria and Greece on the vital problems of the age and their efforts aimed at resolving these problems have a common direction and are constructive.

Bulgaria's State Council president said that the actions of certain militarist circles directed, contrary to common sense, at kindling confrontation and tensions, stockpiling of nuclear weapons and militarization of space, have created a great danger to peace. "However, we have every reason to be optimists, to believe that it is not too late to start eliminating the threat of a nuclear holocaust, to make trust an indivisible part of interstate relations. That is why we give our full support to the concrete, comprehensive and clear proposals of the Soviet Union on the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons world-wide by the end of the century," said he.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the significance of the task to place a barrier before the further sophistication of nuclear weapons. In this connection he assessed the extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing as a manifestation of new political thinking, of a responsible attitude to human history and of true love of peace. He said that all honest people on earth cannot but regard the Soviet decision as a unique chance to halt the fatal arms race. "Of course the other side, the U.S. that is, must take its part of the responsibility if this chance is not to be missed," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The president of the State Council noted that there will be no insurmountable difficulties if there is goodwill and desire for businesslike and sincere dialogue at the peace and disarmament negotiations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the initiatives raised by the six heads of state and government who signed the Delhi declaration. He said that these initiatives are to the benefits of mankind and are a true factor for the healing of the international situation. Mr Zhikov stressed on the growing prestige of the nonaligned countries' initiatives.

Dwelling on the situation in Cyprus, the Bulgarian head of state said that Bulgaria as a Balkan state is interested in the finding of a solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the guaranteeing of the island's territorial unity and nonalignment and by taking into consideration the interests of the Cypriot Greeks and Turks. Bulgaria is for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, for the elimination of the foreign military bases and against any unilateral moves. He voiced support for the Soviet proposal of January 1986 on the principles and ways to settle the Cyprus issue.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed the situation in the Balkans as peaceful in recent years. Ways were found to settle a number of problems, to strengthen goodneighbor relations and create a climate of understanding and cooperation. "We believe that we need now further concrete actions in order to preserve and develop what we have achieved so far," said he noting that the Bulgarian initiatives are aimed at finding realistic approaches to the solving of the problems. He commended the contribution of Greece's peaceloving foreign policy.

"One of our most important contributions to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and world-wide will be the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons," said Mr Todor Zhikov.

In his reply the Greek prime minister said that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria are by far surpassing the conditional borders of mere goodneighborliness and that the bilateral relations are given priority development. He commended the personal contribution of Mr Todor Zhikov and Mr Georgios Papandreou for the transformation of the Balkans from the region's "powder keg" to a region of cooperation, peace and detente. Mr Andreas Papandreou noted that new important initiatives on the further development of friendship have been started during all his visits to Bulgaria.

The Greek prime minister is convinced that an even closer economic cooperation is quite possible. Greece can make good use of Bulgaria's experience in rapid economic growth, in the increase of the national income, the achievements in microelectronics, biotechnologies and the use of new materials. "I truly believe that the close contacts, developing in the Balkan region, are contributing considerably to detente in Europe and even beyond this continent," said he.

Mr Andreas Papandreou spoke of the need to solve the cardinal issue of the modern age: the avoidance of a thermonuclear holocaust. He believes that the majority of people on earth are supporting the struggle for peace and the elimination of all nuclear weapons. This however is not enough. The politicians must also accept their responsibility for the future of mankind. That is why Greece and the six states that have signed the Delhi declaration, are greeting the Soviet Union's decision on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. "No doubt the most important step today is the halting of the tests and their subsequent complete banning," said the Greek premier.

Mr Andreas Papandreou noted the need for the U.S. to follow the example set by the U.S.S.R. that will make it possible to start on the first steps forward towards the freeing of mankind from the nightmare of nuclear holocaust. "I wish the U.S. will adopt a responsible attitude," said he.

Mr Andreas Papandreou then went on to speak on the issue of the nuclear free zone on the Balkans. The Greek prime minister greeted the Bulgaro-Romanian initiative on the turning of the peninsula into a zone free of chemical weapons. He stated that there will soon be a meeting of ambassadorial and experts' level which will prepare the ground for the signing of top level of a treaty for non-nuclear Balkans. The establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world will be an enormous contribution to the strengthening of peace in global terms, said he.

Dwelling on the Cyprus issue, Mr Andreas Papandreou noted that this is a problem of great significance for Greece since there still are Turkish forces on the island so many years after its partial occupation. Mr Papandreou said that the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Cyprus is a basic issue for Greece. Only after that a solution can be found of the internal constitutional problems on the basis of the UN resolutions. He assessed the appeal for the calling of an international conference as a satisfactory way to resolve the Cyprus issue. "Our aim is," said Mr Papandreou," to ensure that every citizen of this island, no matter whether Cypriot Greek or Cypriot Turk, be able to travel whenever he wants, to live wherever he wants and practice his profession wherever he wants in a country free of foreign troops, free of foreign bases, nonaligned and territorially whole. This is realistic within the framework of a federation, an idea accepted in principle by the Cyprus Government," stated the Greek prime minister.

In conclusion Mr Andreas Papandreou expressed his conviction that Bulgaria and Greece will do everything possible to develop their relations further and to contribute to detente, disarmament and peace.

Talks Continue

AU121411 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, continued their talks at the Pravets residence today. They focused on topical international issues.

The two leaders voiced concern over the fact that the situation in the world continues to be strained and complicated. They emphasised that the foremost priority facing mankind now is to rescue peace. The discontinuance of nuclear tests is the first major and indispensable step towards disarmament. New political thinking, historic responsibility and sincere love of peace: That is what the Soviet Union has manifested by the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The hope was expressed that the U.S. will follow the Soviet example, which offers a unique opportunity to halt the disastrous arms race and to stabilize international relations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that with its actions and initiatives, the Delhi Group of Six, of which Greece is an active member, makes a valuable and tangible contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

Bulgaria and Greece established a common ground also in the discussion of Balkan problems. The side will preserve in their active work for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free-zone. An emphasis was laid on the need for new concrete steps towards this great goal. The two leaders expressed their countries' firm commitment to an active and effective part in building durable relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, for the assertion of a constructive, well-intended and realistic approach to the settlement of problems in the area.

The officials attending the two leaders also resumed their talks in Pravets today. The foreign ministers Mr Petur Mladenov of Bulgaria and Mr Karolos Papoulias of Greece, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Greek Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and other high-ranking functionaries discussed some specific questions of the further promotion of cooperation and relations between the two countries in various spheres.

Press Conference

AU121853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] This afternoon the public in the town of Pravets greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou with great cordiality, with heartfelt traditional Bulgarian hospitality, and with great respect for the contribution of the two leaders to bilateral understanding.

At a festive ceremony in the center of the town the first government leader of our neighboring country, Greece, was declared an honorary citizen of Pravets. Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, together with other officials, Mr Papandreou visited the native home exhibition on some vanguard products of our industry.

Greeted with great interest by the Bulgarian, Greek, and foreign journalists accredited in our country, the two leaders held a press conference in Pravets today, at which they expressed their satisfaction at the bilateral dialogue on the highest level that had just concluded, and evaluated it as an important incentive for the further ascending development of Bulgaro-Greek relations.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the friendship and comradely relations between our two neighboring countries. The political declaration we adopted, he stated, is the first in the Balkans signed between two countries with different social systems. Our two countries [words indistinct] to transforms the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. As to international relations, I am sure that both our countries will do everything within their power in order to prevent nuclear disaster, Comrade Zhivkov said.

Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece, expressed his conviction that, thanks to the efforts of our two countries, thanks to their governments and peoples, we will succeed in turning the Balkans from a "power keg" as it was described in the past, into a zone of peace and cooperation. Papandreou stressed the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as the [word indistinct] of his ideas, without which we would never have reached the situation we have achieved today. Every time we meet, during each of our meetings, we are implementing a tremendous leap forward in the development of our relations. These relations can serve as an example to other peoples and countries of how, on the basis of friendship, comradeship, and cooperation, true friendly relations can be built between states with different social systems, the Greek prime minister stated.

Joint Announcement

AU150853 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Joint Announcement on the Working and Friendly Visit of Andreas Papandreou, Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, made a working and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 11 to 12 September 1986.

Talks took place between the two leaders, during which they reviewed the state and prospects of bilateral relations and exchanged opinions on a broad range of international issues.

Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou signed a declaration on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece.

Andreas Papandreou and the officials who accompanied him visited Pravets and acquainted themselves with its sites.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the ascending development of good-neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Greece, and it was stressed that these relations contribute to strengthened peace and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, and that they are an example of good relations between states with different social systems.

Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou stressed the great significance of the already traditional meetings at the highest level for the ever more active and dynamic development of political, economic, cultural, and other relations between Bulgaria and Greece, and expressed readiness to also continue these meetings in the future.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Balkans. Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou noted that strengthening peace and security in the region is an important contribution to detente in Europe and the world, and declared their support for joint efforts to further strengthen good-neighborly relations, trust, and cooperation among the Balkan countries.

Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou stressed that implementing the idea on turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, an idea to which Bulgaria and Greece fiercely adhere, will contribute to strengthening peace and security in the region. They confirmed their countries' determination to work actively for the implementation of this idea.

Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou evaluated their talks as beneficial and fruitful, and noted with satisfaction that there exists broad coincidence or similarity of their opinions on the international issues which they reviewed. A mutual conviction was expressed that the declaration which was signed on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation gives a new impulse to developing relations between the two countries, and represents a real contribution to the cause of peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

The visit of Andreas Papandreou took place in an atmosphere of confidence and understanding, characeristic of the friendly relations between the two countries' peoples.

Papandreou Departs

AU121756 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1707 GMT on 12 September begins a live relay from Sofia airport on the departure of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece after concluding his friendly working visit to Bulgaria.

Reporter Boyan Bonev reports the arrival from Pravets of the official party headed by Todor Zhivkov and Papandreou at the airport, where an honorary guard is presenting arms. Zhivkov and Papandreou inspect the guard of honor, and a military band plays the national anthems of Greece and Bulgaria. The honorary guard presents arms to Papandreou who greets the soldiers in Greek. Zhivkov introduces some of the officials present to Papandreou, who shakes hands with them.

Reporter Boyan Bonev then says: "Mr Papandreou took leave from Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, and Grigor Stoichkov. Members of the State Council and the government, as well as leaders of social organizations and representatives of the Greek Embassy are also present at the airport." Working people from Sofia are carrying portraits of Zhivkov and Papandreou and cheering. The two leaders are reported as talking to the citizens who surround them. Zhivkov accompanies Papandreou to the special aircraft and shakes hands with him prior to takeoff. The live relay ends at 1718 GMT.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AU131321 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- At a joint press conference, given today by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and by Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, shortly before the latter's departure from this country, the Bulgarian head of state said:

"This is not the first time that we have declared that we attach special importance to goodneighbourliness and cooperation, above all with the neighbouring states, the Republic of Turkey included. In the promotion of our relations, we have always pursued a principled constructive policy based on mutual respect and non-interference of each other's internal affairs. We remain convinced that with such an approach to the relations between the two countries, no problem is insoluble. We are in favour of an active dialogue on all questions of common concern in view of the future. As a matter of fact, this is necessitated by a number of considerations. We have in mind both the volatile course of events in the world and the region and certain negative tendencies which, regrettably, have made themselves felt in Bulgaro-Turkish relations of late.

"There is no room for any doubt that Bulgaria and Turkey are neighbours now and will stay that way for ever and ever. True, the five centuries of Ottoman rule have been a period of horrible tragedies for the Bulgarians, and it has left marks which have been taking long to get over. The Turkish people, however, is not to blame for this, nor are the citizens of modern Bulgaria. History must teach us how to overcome the vestiges of a dismal past, and reason and goodneighbourliness require that the survivals from the past be shed as soon as possible. Otherwise, the fruits of goodneighbourliness so far could be carelessly wasted, which is not in the interests either of the Bulgarian or the Turkish people.

"As far as we are concerned, we are realists, and we are looking ahead. We have always been, and still are in favour of constructive relations with neighbouring Turkey. Addressing the problem as they arise with a statesmanlike sense of responsibility, we are prepared to go on seeking prospects for the future of the friendly relations between our peoples and states. Taking a sober view of the need for the further promotion of good-neighbor relations, we are trying not to yield to emotions and moods which, as a matter of principle, could result in disasters and ills of negative impact for decades to come, and we are readily welcoming every idea aimed at the promotion of bilateral relations in the interests of our peoples, for the sake of understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world."

Statement Deemed 'Positive'

TA131650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu has described Bulgarian State Council Chairman Zhivkov's remarks that Bulgaria is ready for an active dialogue with Turkey as a positive step.

Halefoglu left Turkey to attend the EEC-Turkey Association Council meeting to be held in Brussels on Tuesday. Asked to comment on Zhivkov's remarks, Halefoglu said, before his departure from Anakara Esenboya airport: If the statement means that Bulgaria is ready to discuss all the issues, including the problems of the Turkish minority living in Bulgaria, then it would be right to consider this a step taken in the right direction.

The foreign minister pointed out that Turkey's relations with West European countries have been improving for some time, and that the EEC-Turkey Association Council will be meeting for the first time in 6 years, marking the start of a long normalization process. He added that Turkey is determined to overcome the obstacles that might emerge in this process and achieve its aim of becoming a full member of the EEC. He stressed that Turkey will exercise its right of lodging an official application for membership at the appropriate time.

Answering a question, Halefoglu said that Turkey wants to have good relations with all countries, including Greece, and that problems can be solved through negotiations. He pointed out that there are no legal obstacles to the signing of an agreement of (?harmony) between Turkey and Greece within the EEC. He said that if the 1964 decree that bans the transfer of Greek citizens' assets in Turkey is found to run counter to the community's rules, then the issue will be studied and necessary actions taken.

Replying to another question, Halefoglu recalled that Greece is a NATO country, and if it signs a pact of nonaggression with Bulgaria, the issue must be well assessed by other Western countries.

ZHIVKOV ON BALKAN POLICY AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU131441 Sofia BTA in English 1358 GMT 13 Sep 86

["Todor Zhivkov: For Peace and Cooperation in the Balkans" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov expressed optimism about the possibility of realizing the idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

Last night, Mr Todor Zhivkov told a joint press conference with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece: "The gist of our common stand is to turn the Balkans into an area from where a thermonuclear war will never break out, where friendship and goodneighbourliness will reign for ever. Mr Andreas Papandreou and I give our resolute support to the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. We are optimists, and we believe that this idea can and must be realized. For it is in the interests of all Balkan peoples, it is in the interests of strengthening and maintaining world peace.

The idea of denuclearizing the Balkans, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised, can play a significant role along with the realization of other such ideas in Europe and elsewhere in the world. He stressed that this idea enjoys a wide-ranging support from the Balkan public. Referring to the idea of ridding the peninsula of chemical weapons, the Bulgarian head of state said: "The two ideas cannot be alternative, they have a significance of their own."

The State Council president highly commended Bulgaro-Greek relations. "We are seeking to further assert the cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece as a model cooperation between two neighbouring countries of different social systems", he pointed out.

On International Situation

AU131424 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- No problem is more important today than the prevention of a nuclear war, said Bulgaria's head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov at a joint press conference with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece.

Dwelling on the threat of a thermonulcear catastrophe facing mankind, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that if a thermonuclear hurricane is unleashed no matter where: in Europe, Latin America, Africa or Asia, no oases will be left for present-day human life. This would be a disaster both for man and for human civilisation. Therefore, he said, this is a number one question. In this connection, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the arms race should be halted now. No tangible step forward can be made without its coming to an end. He said that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was decisive in this respect.

The Bulgarian head of state reiterated that the arms race must stop by the end of the year, by the beginning of next year, that further nuclear weapons tests must be discontinued, for they lead to their refinement, and this can have very grave implications for peace. It is a global problem and concerns all people. Otherwise, we will end up in a point-of-no-return situation, Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the common ground of Bulgaria and Greece on the need of halting the arms race, about the two countries' support for the self-imposed Soviet test ban. We must step into the next century with a guarantee that there will be no thermonuclear war. There are no big and small nations in this struggle, it will take the efforts of all. Bulgaria and Greece can and must make their contribution to the survival of mankind, Mr Todor Zhivkov observed in conclusion.

TANCHEV MEETS FRG'S BANGEMANN, GENSCHER, OTHERS

AU120958 Sofia BTA in English 0759 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 12 (BTA) -- Official talks were held here between the delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, headed by its secretary Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and the leadership of the Free Democratic Party of the FRG, headed by its chairman Mr Martin Bangemann, federal minister of the economy. The talks centered on the further development of the contacts between the two parties which will be to the benefit of the broadening of the bilateral relations and will assist the efforts directed at strengthening trust and security in international relations.

Mr Bangemann expressed satisfaction with the improvement of the contacts between the Free Democratic Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and assessed highly the international meeting held in Sofia under the slogan "For the Triumph of Peace and Security in the World".

On his part, Mr Petur Tanchev marked the contribution of the Free Democratic Party contribution to the development of the East-West dialogue and noted that the FRG can play a very important role in the strengthening of the Helsinki process.

The participants in the talks stressed the great significance of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing and its other peace initiatives.

Last night Mr Petur Tanchev had a meeting with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG.

The two politicians discussed matters related to the bilateral relations. They noted these relations positive development and the need to make better use of the existing possibilities for broadening the cooperation in the field of the economy, science and technology, the application of industrial cooperation and other modern methods of economic exchange.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted the constructive Balkan policy pursued by Bulgaria and commended the great contribution of Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkor for Bulgaria's stable progress and constructive foreign policy.

Mr Genscher and Mr Tanchev noted the need to ease tensions and curb the arms race, two factors that are now constituting a serious threat to world peace. They pointed to the great chance created by the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear testing and its other peace initiatives.

The two politicians expressed the conviction that a successful outcome of the Stockholm and Vienna talks would have a positive impact over the political atmosphere in Europe and world-wide.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Party delegation attended yesterday a plenary session of the Bundestag and later had talks with its president, Mr Philipp Jenninger, with Mr Hans-Johen Vogel, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the German Social Democratic Party, with representatives of the Greens and with Mr Alfred Dreger, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democratic Union. The sincere and friendly talks centered on the positive role of parliaments and parliamentary contacts for the promotion of understanding and trust between the people.

Meets Chancellor Kohl

AU121828 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 12,(BTA correspondent) -- Today the Federal Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl received Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council, who is leading a BZNS delegation on a visit here.

In their talk, they expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG. A reciprocal desire was expressed for these relations to be promoted and upgraded to a still higher level. It was indicated that such a development matches the requirements of the present-day revolution in science and technology and the need for building confidence and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Dr Helmut Kohl commended highly Bulgaria's stable socio-economic growth. He emphasized the credit which State Council President Todor Zhivkov takes for the shaping and the consistent implementation of Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy line.

An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, extended by the Soviet Union, as a step opening opportunities for progress in the field of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

Chancellor Kohl expressed the conviction that the expected Soviet-American summit could play an important role to the benefit of peace and detente.

SPD'S KOSCHNICK ARRIVES ON 'WORKING VISIT'

AU141705 Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- Mr Hans Koschnick, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

DYULGEROV LEADS TU DELEGATION TO BERLIN

AU141804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] On 14 September a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Union departed for Berlin. It will take part in the 11th World Trade Union Congress. The delegation is led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS

AU131800 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received a delegation of Japanese specialists, visiting here at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

In a friendly talk, the guests were familarized with the problems facing Bulgarian agriculture and the food industry.

The Japanese specialists shared their excellent impressions of Bulgaria. A reciprocal preparedness was expressed for an extension and diversification of the cooperation between the business circles of Bulgaria and Japan.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU121955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the 12 September 1974 revolution, (Ayele Mekonen), charge d'affaires ad interim at the Ethiopian Embassy in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy tonight.

The reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Milko Balev; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; deputy ministers; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; as well as by representatives of cultural circles, and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

STROUGAL, USSR'S VORONIN DISCUSS ECONOMIES

LD122013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Today, in Prague's Hrzan Palace, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed a broad range of issues on the development of the two countries' economies. They exchanged information about the results achieved in the fulfillment of this year's plan, the tasks of scientific-technical advancement, and foreign trade. They also discussed in detail plans to further expand all-round economic cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR, primarily by deepening specialization and production cooperation. The two representatives underlined the importance of improving the planned management of the national economy and consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries until 2000.

JOINT PRODUCTION OF PLANES WITH USSR ANNOUNCED

AU121304 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] On the basis of the intergovernmental agreement of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR aviation industries, the LET enterprise of Kunovice is preparing [the production of] a new transport plane, the L-610, for 40 passengers, with a speed of 400-490 km per hour and capable of carrying 3.6 metric tons with a maximum range of 2,400 km. The development of the plane is at present at the stage of technical production planning and production of prototypes. The first test flights are to be undertaken by the end of 1987.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

Strougal Receives Szalajda

LD112259 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague today Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, received Zbignijev Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. Together they evaluated the development of industry in both countries and the deepening of cooperation in this area. They also spoke about experiences in perfecting the planned management of the national economy and about tasks of deepening the economic integration of CEMA member states.

Szalajda Visits Prague Plants

LD112302 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Polish delegation headed by Zbigniew Szalajda today visited some of Prague's electrical engineering enterprises and the Kosire industrial automation plant. Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, then signed a protocol which creates the prerequisites for further development of cooperation on the basis of direct relations between research, development, and production organisations of the two countries in engineering and the electrical engineering industries. In the afternoon the delegation left for Poland.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD121954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Jan Husak, the newly appointed ambassador of th CSSR to the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, prior to his taking up the diplomatic office.

BILAK LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO DPRK

LD121715 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left by air from Prague today for an official working visit in the DPRK. The delegation was invited by the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

PRAVDA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF HARARE CONFERENCE

AU061852 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 86 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "The Voice of Common Sense, the Voice of Peace"]

[Text] The summit conference of nonaligned countries, the eighth such conference since the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement 25 years ago, has not even reached its midpoint in Zimbabwe's capital Harare, but the beginning of this week clearly showed the main concern of the participants in this gathering. And it must be said that this is not just any gathering, not a run-of-the-mill, routine gathering perhaps. No, the 101 members of the Nonaligned Movement -- the states and national liberation organizations in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe -- represent more than 1.5 billion inhabitants of our planet.

What, in this case, has come to the foreground of attention in Harare? It is the key issue of existence or nonexistence, that is, the fight against feverish armament and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for a world rid of colonialism, racism, and apartheid -- for a world reigned by truly democratic political, economic, and humanitarian relations among states and nations. At the same time, the question of all questions is how to prevent a nuclear war, how to achieve disarmament. Robert Mugabe, the new chairman of the movement and Zimbabwe's prime minister, said in his opening speech: "If this question remains unanswered, then the answers to all other questions are valueless." It is as though he paraphrased the idea of Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the creators of the concept of nanalignment: "Without peace, all dreams will turn into ashes."

That is why not some backstage manipulator, but the awareness of the priority of this problem and the feeling of responsibility for the destinies of nations are leading R. Mugabe, Rajiv Gandhi, and other speakers to appraise very highly the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, which has been prolonged several times, as an initial step on the road toward liquidating nuclear arms. They are calling upon all other nuclear powers, and especially the United States of America, to follow the Soviet Union in this direction.

The fight against the forces of war, aggression, and imperialism has never left the program of the Nonaligned Movement, but it is obvious that in recent years it has become increasingly prominent. The grasp of the need for the active participation of the developing countries, as well in the fight against nuclear arms on earth and against a possible militarization of space and, simultaneously, the realization of connections between this fight and the efficiency of the effort to overcome immense economic and social obsolescence undoubtedly represent a positive shift in the movement. True, its members are very diversified; but the movement as a whole sees today -- clearer than ever -- the irreversible logic of our times, which Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, wrote in his message to R. Mugabe: "The time has arrived long ago to cut through the vicious circle of military rivalry, of wars and exhausting regional conflicts, and to find effective means for resolving socioeconomic problems and to enter the 21st century with hope for the future."

Is it not the feverish armament incited by imperialism which is draining off enormous means, which are then lacking in resolving the basic and social problems of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America?! In Harare one said that were only one-fifth of the armament expenditures devoted to the fight against hunger and to the development of agriculture and of food production on the continents mentioned above, then hunger would disappear from mankind's life by the end of this century. But the mechanism of casting the developing countries into debt, the price regulations at the cost of production in these states, the machinations with interest rates, the trade exchange on the basis of unequal rights, and other neocolonialist methods are merely increasing the flow of capital into the centers of imperialism, which are utilizing it particularly for covering their growing armament expenditures.

Even at the movement's preceding summit conference in Delhi one stated in the economic declaration that "a new concept of international security" must become the basis of the approach to resolving the global economic problems. Let us recall that this year the above connections found expression in the proposal to establish a comprehensive system of international security, formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress and recently submitted by several socialist states as a joint initiative to the United Nations.

The first days in Harare have strikingly shown that the Nonaligned Movement is significantly contributing to shaping the new political thinking which corresponds to the realities and needs of the nuclear space epoch. It is a force which is warding off war and aggression, imperialism, colonialism, and racism; it is a force which enhances the potential of peace and common sense.

DPRK ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 SEP FOR VISIT

LD131648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Korean People's Army arrived on Saturday in Berlin for a visit of several days to the GDR. It is led by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chief of the General Staff.

The deputation was received for a first talk by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army of the GDR.

MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY 12 SEP

LD122257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR National People's Army arrived in Mexico City today to take part in the festivities marking the 176th anniversary of Mexico's independence. The delegation is led by Lieutenant General Hans-Joachim Wiesner, commandant of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy. It is taking up an invitation from Mexican Minister of Defense Juan Arevalo Gardoqui.

REPORTAGE ON ANTIFASCIST RALLY, REUNION

Leaders Lay Wreaths at Memorial

LD140847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0751 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin 14 Sep (ADN) -- On the international day of commemoration for the victims of fascist terror and the day of struggle against fascism and imperialist war, the GDR party and state leadership today honored the fighters against fascism at the memorial for the German International Brigaders in Spain in Berlin's Friedrichshain People's Park and at the Unter Den Linden memorial.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman and other leading figures laid wreaths together with former fighters in Spain and other antifascist resistance fighters from home and abroad at the memorial for the more than 3,000 fallen German International Brigaders. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the International Brigades they commemorated in 35,000 men, women, and young people from 54 countries, including 5,000 German antifasicsts, who came to the aid of the Spanish Republic and their popular front government in the struggle against the fascist conspiracy.

Afterwards, the figures went to the Unter Den Linden memorial to commemorate the unforgotten victims of Nazi barbarism and militarism, as is done each year directly prior to the start of the large rally on the international day of commemoration and struggle.

Honecker, Others Attend Rally

LD141325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0849 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- A large rally of Berlin working people marking the international day of commemoration for the victims of the fascist terror, and the day of struggle against fascism and imperialist war took place in Berlin this morning. This year's demonstration on Bebelplatz took place under the slogan "True to the Antifascist Legacy - On to New Deeds for Socialism and Peace."

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; and other members of the GDR party and state leadership and antifascist resistance fighters from 29 countries and Berlin (West) including former International Brigaders in Spain were warmly welcomed at this event.

Gathered together at Bebelplatz for the demonstration were 200,000 citizens of Berlin and guests which also was devoted this year to honoring the fighters of the International Brigades in Spain which were formed 50 years ago.

The traditional rally, which each year has honored the millions of victims in the struggle against fascism since the first great antifascist demonstration in the Berlin of 1945 liberated by the Red Army, was opened by Otto Funke, leading secretary of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters.

Addresses were made by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Kirill Masurov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, and Marcos Ana, soldier of the former Spanish People's Army, vice president of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) [passage omitted]

Hager Speaks at Rally

LD141334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Report on speech by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 14 September 'Rally for the Victims of Fascism' in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin 14 Sep (ADN) -- The men and women, and the young people whom we honor with this powerful rally have fought against fascism, Kurt Hager stated at the beginning of his speech to the rally. They resisted the brown barbarism with courage and with their lives at stake. Their efforts were aimed at preventing World War II, and when it nevertheless was unleashed by the Nazi regime, they did everything to terminate the war and to bring down the criminal Hitler regime. Their aim was peace and freedom, understanding and friendshsip between peoples, a peaceful life, and a happy future for mankind.

Hager went on: 3,000 of the 5,000 German antifascists in the International Brigades fell in battle, including the unforgotten comrades Hans Beimler and Artur Becker. Within the ranks of the Thaelmann century, the 11th International Brigade, and other units of the Spanish Peoples Army stood such outstanding workers, leaders as Heinrich Rau and Franz Dahlem, such capable commanders as Richard Staimer and Hans Kahle, and such well-known writers and artists as Ludwig Renn, Willi Bredel, Bodo Uhse, and Ernst Busch. The fighter in Spain, Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister for national defense until has death, wrote in his memoirs: "We stood in one front, and fought for a common aim and against the same enemy. This united us communists with the Social Democrats, the Christian workers, and those without a party. A piece of the German popular front was created here in Spain, forged in the fight against the troops of Ranco, Hitler, and Mussolin."

Today the cry of "No pasaran--they shall not pass" sounds out once again, the speaker proclaimed. Once again a people -- the people of Nicaragua, which had fought for freedom and democracy through the Sandinista revolution -- is forced to defend its fatherland against armed aggression. Supported by the U.S. Administration, armed mercenaries, former henchmen of the hated Somoza regime, are conducting a bloody war against free Nicaragua. What a disgrace this is for the United States — the land which has given the world an Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson — that its administration does everything today to bring a free people to their knees and to put them in chains once more.

The GDR firmly stands by the side of the Nicaraguan people. We back their inalienable right to decide for themselves on their social system and their international relations, Hager said.

Filled with anger and outrage, we protest against the unbridled brutality, against the murders, arrests, and kidnappings with which the facist Pinochet dictatorship seeks to intimidate the Chilean people. His heroic people's fight for freedom is our fight, and their call of "Venceremos--we will win" is our call.

We decisively condemn the new U.S. threats against Libya which represent an open attack upon that state's independence, and which create a tense atmosphere in the Mediterranean.

Our full solidarity goes to the struggle -- which has cost many victims — of the majority of the South African people against the Both government's apartheid policy, Hager went on. We demand the immediate elimination of racism and apartheid and we demand freedom for ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela.

We stand in deepest solidarity with the Namibian people fighting for its independence, and with the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, which is striving for an independent state for the Palestine people. We express solidarity with all fighters against reactionary despotism and fascist cruelty. They can be certain that the GDR always will support their just cause.

Hager continued: You will not win: We issue this carry against the U.S. agressive and militaristic forces which call forth great dangers for world peace through their poolicy of strength. They are steering a course of confrontation and large-scale armament to achieve military superiority over socialism. They are striving to extend armaments into space, to increase the production of new chemical weapons, and to pile up more more nuclear weapons. It is not difficult to understand where this course will lead if a stop is not put to it.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman emphatically stated in his speech on world peace day 1986: "There will be neither victor nor vanquished in a nuclear war: all that will remain will be a radioactive wasteland. This demands the decisive rejection of all striving after military-strategic superiority. It demands that everything be done to secure mankind's future."

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states are acting in this spirit. The Mexico Declaration supported the prevention of a nuclear inferno; the leading representatives of six states have signed it. The nonaligned states at this meeting in Harare have expressed support for mankind's peaceful future, and more and more people the world over are backing this, representatives of all strata of the population who are cognizant of their responsibility for peace.

The Soviet Union has put forward to the United States, to all states and peoples, far-reaching proposals that open up the path to lasting peace and to international security, and which correspond to the new thinking which our times demand. The USSR has put forward a program for the elimination of all mass destruction weapons and in particular nuclear weapons, by the year 2000. It has extended its nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. The halting of all nuclear tests is of the greatest urgency; it will be a first step toward introducing the change from armament to disarmament. It also will endow a second Soviet U.S. summit meeting with sense and content.

We support the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact members' peace proposals through out active peace policy of dialogue and cooperation with all those to whom peace is dear, Hager went on. We are working toward shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG in such a way that they serve disarmament and detente. A chemical weapons-free zone, a nuclear weapons-free corridor will -- as the SED and the SPD jointly suggest -- be important steps in this direction.

Kurt Hager emphasized: the defense of peace is our special obligation, not only because the victims of fascism, whom we honor today, would expect this from us, but also because we have an indispensable responsibility toward youth and toward coming generations. They must live and work in peace, and our youth must have an assured future.

Honecker Hosts Reception

LD142356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- At a reception in Berlin this evening, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the heroic struggle of the International Brigades who opposed fascism 50 years ago on Spanish soil. The festive meeting in the State Council Offices in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square brought together at the end of the international day of commemoration for the victims of fascist terror, and militant day against fascism and imperialist war, steadfast members of the International Brigades from many European countries and overseas with comrades from the GDR and members of the party and state leadership.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, welcomed his guests most cordially. The struggle of comrades from the famous International Brigades, who presented a shining example of international solidarity with the Spanish Republic, was inscribed for ever in gold in the book of history, Erich Honecker emphasized in a toast.

All mankind is today called upon to oppose the insane and destructive plans of those who force the arms race on earth and prepare "star wars" with a world wide coalition of reason and realism so that the war mongers have to realize they will not succeed.

On behalf of all revolutionary fighters in Spain, Marcos Ana, vice president of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR), and member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, wished Erich Honecker and the GDR people great success in the joint efforts the GDR is making with the Soviet Union and the socialist community to preserve peace and security. The banner of Thaelmann is in good hands. The antifascist ideals are alive and are continuing in the spirit and heart of the younger generation.

Among those taking part at the reception in the banquet hall with Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jorowinsky, Egon Krenz, Werner Korlikowski, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; other members of the SED Central Committee including Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Otto Funke, leading secretary of the GR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters; Erhard Krack, member of the Council of Ministers and chief mayor of Berlin; Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Albert Stief, minister and chairman of the Committee of the Workers and Peasants' Inspectorate; Paul Verner, member of the Council of State; Heinz Eichler, Council of State secretary; and Kurt Siebt, chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee. [passage omitted]

Also present were Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army. [passage omitted]

Honecker Toast to Antifascists

LD142359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 14 Sep 86

["Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the reception in honor of former members of the International Brigades" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- This is the text of Erich Honecker's toast:

Today the sun shone and it rained. Both are clearly our steady companions. But they could never deter us from our aim of pushing open the gate of a happy future for mankind, for our children and children's children, for present and future generations. A future in which peace, freedom and social justice have a lasting home. And the future will be like that.

Permit me, dear comrades, to welcome you again most cordially on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR.

Today's powerful rally by the hundreds of thousands of citizens of our capital, the millionfold avowal by all generations of our people to the eternal ideals of the antifascist liberation struggle proves convincingly that the legacy of the antifascist resistance fighters to destroy the roots of fascism, militarism and war, and to build a new world of peace, freedom and progress has become reality in the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil. The GDR is a modern socialist industrial state with highly developed socialist agriculture. Annual growth in national income of 4-5 percent with simultaneous reduction in prime costs has been commonplace with us for years. More than 90 percent of this is achieved by increases in labor productivity. Agriculture supplements this with peak performances in crop and animal production. With 45.8 quintals per hectare, last year's performance is grain has been repeated this year. With wheat it is even 52 quintals per hectare.

Mastering the key technologies is the concern of millions of people. Growth rates of 200 - 800 percent are not unusal in mastering micro-electronics, robot technology, in the creation of sectors requiring low manpower. The housing construction program, the central element in the social and political program, is being fulfilled annually. And the performance receives its just reward. The annual increase in net-earned income is 4 percent. We also reach for the stars for peaceful purposes and participate successfully in the Intercosmos program. We are a steady and firm friend of the Soviet Union, this large and peaceful country. Friendship with the Soviet Union has become a matter of the heart for our people.

Briefly, one can say that the strengthening and blossoming of the socialist GDR is the consistent and living continuation of the struggle of the antifascists, and that the GDR is a cornerstone of peace and progress in Europe.

Fifty years ago you gave a shining example of internationalist solidarity with the Spanish Republic in its heroic struggle against the fascist putsch generals and their foreign accomplices. The International Brigades' fight in support of their Spanish brothers is written forever in gold in the book of history. In the last days of the struggle on Spanish soil you swore: "We are leaving Spain, but in our new place we shall continue to fight for the goals of peace, freedom and democracy."

This solemn oath was and is continuing to be fulfilled. The victory of the Soviet Union and all other forces of the anti-Hitler coalition, in whose foremost ranks the antifascist resistance fighters risked their lives, liberated mankind from fascist barbarism and brought the peoples much desire peace. The fascist war criminals, who helped to strangle the Spanish Republic and plunged the peoples of the world into the most terrible of all wars to date, have landed on the scrap heap of history.

The motto "no pasaran," born on the battlefields of the Spanish Republic, became a material force in the great antifascist liberation struggle during World War II. Socialism, all forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress were able to prepare the way toward development which has enabled Europe in the second half of this century to enjoy its longest ever period of peace.

Today all mankind is called upon to counter the plans — as crazy as they are pernicious — of those who are stepping up to arms race on earth and preparing for "star wars" with such a world wide coalition of reason and realism that the warmongers will recognise that they will not have their way.

They will triumph. Attention is given to it in the pioneering, constructive program aimed at preventing the militarization of space and at nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmament, which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the socialist community have submitted to world opinion. Averting a nuclear inferno and securing peace, not confrontation but detente and cooperation are for us at one and the same time goal and task. And we shall jointly fulfill this task.

In this common just struggle to save human civilization, for peace, disarmament and cooperation I wish you all health, strength and further success. Be assured that the GDR, through its domestic and foreign policy, true to its antifascist tradition, will always fulfill its duty toward peace.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to our common struggle against fascism and war and for a secure future, to the realization of the ideals of the antifascist movement throughout the world, to the comrades of the international brigades who selflessly and heroically risked their lives and health for the cause of peace and democracy, to the health of all comrades in arms of the antifascist struggle here present, to peace and the security of the world.

HONECKER GREETS RETIRED BISHOP'S 75th BIRTHDAY

LD111039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Starting from his deep humanistic basic position, retired Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr was working to stir the world conscience against a nuclear catastrophe, which threatened life. This is praised in a greetings address from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Dr Schoenherr on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Bishop Schoenherr had impressively supported the declared goal of the policy of the GDR -- That never again must war, but only ever peace emanate from German soil -- out of Christian responsibility and with great personal commitment. He had also made a notable contribution to dialogue with all people of goodwill beyond the country's frontiers.

Tribute is also paid to the fact that Bishop Schoenherr took steps for a new start and accepted the outstretched hand for beneficial togetherness in the state and society of the GDR in high church offices at an early stage. The implementation of the principles for the shaping of businesslike and constitutional relations between state and church, affirmed at a meeting between Erich Honecker and Albrecht Schoenherr in March, 1978, have since then developed further in a positive manner and have made an essential contribution to defining the position [profilierung] of the Evangelical churches in the socialist society of the GDR, the greetings letter says.

COMMENTATOR APPRAISES EFFECT OF DANILOFF AFFAIR

LD141450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 14 Sep 86

[From the "Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] Our Moscow Correspondent Jozsef Havel analyzes the effect of the spy affair on Soviet-U.S. relations:

Can the tail wag the dog? In nature, hardly, but in politics as Napoleon said, nothing is impossible, it is possible. If anyone doubts this, it is sufficient to think of the banal but blown up beyond all proportion Daniloff affair. Ths U.S. propaganda created over the Daniloff affair made its appearance in international politics like a mechanism aiming to make the diplomatic train derail. Let us reflect for a moment: at what stage is the Moscow-Washington diplomatic diary? It is precisely at the stage where the specialist consultations preparatory to the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial meeting have ended. The diplomats dealt with a great number of issues. The main thing is that Foreign Ministers Shevardnadze and Shultz, who are due to meet in less than a week's time in New York, have been given a dossier that precisely outlines the Soviet and U.S. standpoints on nuclear and space weapons, regional conflicts, bilateral relations, the question of preventing accidental nuclear conflicts, and so on.

Although the talks were held behind closed doors, information made public indicated a lack of progress. The diplomats simply took stock of where the differences are insurmountable and where there are areas in which differences of opinion can be reconciled. Anyway, the entire package of problems has been passed over to the foreign ministers. Let them struggle with the, let them clarify the possibilities for agreement. It was into this situation that the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign organized around the Daniloff affair exploded. It was very calmly pointed out in the Soviet capital throughout that it was not the Daniloff affair which was the touchstone but, rather, the attitude to the moratorium which pub one or other country's foreign policy to the test. In Washington, they partly wanted to divert attention from the unanswered Soviet peace proposals and to get out of discussing such important issues as halting the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and averting a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union, by virtue of its consideration that a solution could be found in the Daniloff affair, released the correspondent from prison under mutual agreement, effectively defusing the Daniloff bomb. Of course, it is correct to moderate our rosy view because only one of the obstacles on the path of Soviet-U.S. relations and dialogue has been cleared.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 8-13 SEP

LD131929 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of Soviet party workers, headed by Vladimir Abolentsev, deputy chief of the Central Committee's Administrative Department, visited Hungary from September 8th to 13th. The delegation was received by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. The guests held talks with Peter Varga member of the Central Committee, department chief in the Central Committee, and with Matyas Budzsklia and Ferenc Gal, both assistant department heads of the Central Committee. The delegation also met with several leaders in the Public Prosecuter's Office, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. The Soviet delegation studied HSWP experience in the party guidance of the criminal investigation and justice organs, regarding work in crime prevention.

KADAR, HAVASI RECEIVE SOVIET ACADEMICIAN BOGOMOLOV

LD101728 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 10 Sep 86

[T xt] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met with member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Oleg Bogomolov, chairman of the Soviet institute concerned with the economic issues of the socialist world system, who is spending his holidays in Hungary on invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP also received the Soviet guest on Wednesday.

VARKONYI, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS ISSUES

LD141515 Budapest MTI in English 1431 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- On Sunday Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met and held talks with Peter Jankowitsch, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, who was in Budapest on the occasion of the gala benefit concert held for the SOS children's village.

The two foreign ministers reviewed the most topical international issues. They conducted an intensive exchange of views on East-West relations and within this on the situation of the European security and cooperation process. They stressed that both countries have an interest in limiting the arms race. In connection with this special emphasis went to the importance of suspending nuclear weapons tests. They expressed the hope that the first phase of the Stockholm meeting on confidence building and disarmament measures will close with concrete results. Peter Varkonyi and Peter Jankowitsch equally stressed that the good neighbour relations between Hungary and Austria and the smooth development of bilateral relations are a good service to advancing the CSCE process. They reiterated that their countries are interested to the utmost in the success of the Vienna follow-up meeting to begin this November, and will do everything possible to promote that success.

MARJAI RECEIVES GERMAN ECONOMIC LEADER FINK

LD131654 Budapest MTI in English 1446 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- In Budapest Saturday Jozsef Marjai deputy prime minister received Karl-Hermann Fink executive director of the German Economics Eastern Committee who is in Hungary for the gale benefit concert that precedes the opening of the SOS children's village in Battonya.

At the talks views were exchanged on topical East-West financial and economic issues.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD112137 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish foreign minister who had been on an official visit in Hungarian from September 9th to 11th left Budapest on Thursday. The chief of Danish diplomacy was received by Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is also responsible for the foreign trade relations of his country, held talks with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress on the opportunities for expanding economic and foreign trade relations between the two countries.

At the talks between Foreign Ministers, Peter Varkonyi and Uffe Elleman-Jensen examined the most important issues of international life. They agreed that maintenance of peace and advancing the process of security and cooperation in Europe were equally to the interests of both countries. They stressed the importance of having advances take place in the area of arms limitation, and in relation with this, they stressed the need to adhere to the arms limitation agreements already concluded. They reiterated that their countries are striving to promote the successful work of the forthcoming conference in Vienna, a follow-up meeting to Helsinki.

They concluded with satisfaction that relations between Hungary and Denmark are balanced and developing smoothly. They expressed the interests of their governments in continuing to expand them, and studied concrete opportunities for doing this.

Prior to his departure from Hungary, Uffe Elleman-Jensen met with the press. He stated that despite the comparatively brief negotiations they had managed to examine many common themes. Since, as he said, bi-lateral relations are excellent, issues of international politics were of principal concern in the exchange of views.

Speaking on the matter of the follow up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to begin shortly in Vienna he stated that the view of his government was that special emphasis must go to humanitarian issues, for, as he said, these are the foundation for mutual security. He stressed that in East-West relations not only do the great powers have a major responsibility in evolving relations but so do the othe members of the different systems of alliance.

Discussing economic issues he indicated that the countries have certain problems that are similar and so it is important to become acquainted with one another's experience.

DPRK GENERAL O KUK-YOL ENDS 6-DAY VISIT

LD131652 Budapest MTI in English 1441 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- General of the Army O Kuk-yol, chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, who paid a six day official friendly visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation on invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defense, left Budapest Saturday.

O Kuk-yol visited several commands of the Hungarian People's Army, called on the Mate Zalka Technical Academy and met with the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army at a rally held at an armoured car unit in Transdanubia.

The Korean chief of staff was received by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense. O Kuk-yol met with Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and with Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister.

SECRETARY NEMETH RECEIVES DOMINICA COMMUNISTS

LD121729 Budapest MTI in English 1422 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- On Friday Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met the delegation of the Communist Party of Dominica, which has been in Hungary since Tuesday headed by General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde.

In a cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged briefs on the state and tasks of their parties. They exchanged views on the further development of relations between the HWSP and the Communist Party of Dominica, and topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

The HSWP deputy general secretary expressed the solidarity of Hungarian Communists with the Communist Party of Dominica, and with its struggle to safeguard the interests of workers and the extension of democratic freedoms. He stated that the Hungarian Party an the entire Hungarian people feel sympathy with the struggle of progressive forces in Central America and the Caribbean, and support the endeavours of Latin American peoples to protect their political and economic independence.

The meeting were [as received] attended by Jozesf Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC.

POLISH CHIEF JUSTICE, DELEGATIONS END VISIT 12 SEP

LD122116 Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- Dr. Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Poland visited Hungary September 8th to 12th at the head of a delegation, on invitation of Dr. Jeno Szilbereky, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic.

They briefed one another on topical issues of the justice service, with particular attention devoted to the legal means for a stance against criminal action. The delegation made a separate study of court procedure in making decisions on labour disputes, and the organization and operation of economic court procedure. They held talks with Dr. Imre Markoja, minister of justice and with Dr. Karoly Szijarto, prosecutor general. The head of the delegation was received by Pal Losoncizi, president of the Presidential Council. Present were Dr. Jeno Szilbereky and Tadeusz Cezechowicz, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to Hungary.

The delegation left Budapest on Friday.

VERESS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR GATT MEETING IN URUGUAY

LD131918 Budapest MTI in English 1819 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress left Saturday for Uruguay at the head of the Hungarian delegation attending the ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Beginning September 15th in Punta del Este.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS GENSCHER ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD141855 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on "The Week" program by unidentified correspondent at Battonya Children's village, Hungary, on 14 September, recorded; interview conducted in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Minister, what significance do you attribute to the current solution of the so-called "spy affair?"

[Answer] We welcome all steps that contribute to easing tensions between the United States and the USSR, and that facilitate holding the summit meeting.

[Question] Before the summit meeting takes place, the Stockholm conference, which is discussing confidence-building measures within the framework of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, will soon come to an end. Your government has been interested right from the beginning in the adoption of a closing document at this conference. Do you think the prospects are good?

[Answer] In the past few days, we have again been able to witness an important narrowing of the gap in fundamental questions. My point of departure, therefore, is that through the goodwill of all those concerned, the conditions needed for reaching agreement can be created. We, on our part, will do our utmost to ensure that this important conference ends with positive results. This would also be significant with regard to the third stage of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, due to open in Vienna in November. A positive conclusion of the Stockholm conference would, naturally, contribute to an improvement in the climate between East and West, and of course it would favorably influence, in all certainty, the holding of the summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

[Question] What would you consider as acceptable or positive in Stockholm, for example?

[Answer] All steps for strengthening confidence and for reducing a lack of trust are important. For instance, experiences show, unfortunately, that lack of confidence and the growing arms buildup -- this vicious circle exacerbates the spiraling arms race. If it now became possible to start a reverse process, namely the strengthening of confidence coupled with disarmament -- the reduction of weapons coupled with the creation of an atmosphere of confidence -- then I think that together we -- the West and the East, the neutrals and the nonaligned -- would achieve something of historic significance.

[Question] You have already mentioned the forthcoming summit meeting. Everybody hopes that it will take place this year, but a few conditions for this are yet to be created; there is next week's meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. Could you say something concrete about the areas where a narrowing of the gap could most easily be achieved in the field of disarmament?

[Answer] I think that at the Geneva disarmament conference, the positions of the respective sides moved substantially closer to each other on the question of banning chemical weapons worldwide. Furthermore, it is my view that partial results at least ought to be achieved on the question of medium-range missiles. But it must be realized at the disarmament talks that the "all or nothing" policy generally leads nowhere. In other words, if we can take a step today on the question of medium-range missiles, we would welcome it. We would also welcome further adherence to the antimissle systems treaty that exists between the United States and the USSR. This is quite an important matter. We support all steps that might lead to signing a treaty on a general ba, with the facility for inspections of nuclear explosion tests.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES JARUZELSKI TRIP TO PRC, MPR, DPRK

LD141836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] At the invitation of the supreme party and state authorities, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, will pay in the second half of September official visits to the Mongolian People's Republic and the DPRK and a working visit to the PRC.

PAP CITES WEIZSAECKER ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD122254 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 12 Sep 86

[By PAP Correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, Sept. 12 -- During an event crowning the on-going West-German Congress of Catholics held in Aachen, FRG's President Richard von Weizsaecker delivered an extensive speech today. Speaking to the congregation including many Polish Catholics, among them Krakow's Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Marcharski, the president many a time referred to Polish-FRG issues.

The FRG's president said among other things: "One must not continuously put the border issues in question, make attempts to change them. On the contrary, it is necessary to strip them of their hostile character." The president came in favour of closer rapprochement between Poles and Germans which does not, however, mean undermining political alliances to which the countries are parties or weakening them. To the contrary the alliances must be taken seriously. The same goes for security. "I believe that although we have not reached the goal yet, we are on the good way to it as far as it concerns relations betwen Poles and Germans, a nucleus of European peace mission. In history we have had enough examples of writing out bills to each other. We want and we shall be neighbours for the centuries to come. We shall never forget people's hard suffering. However, we want to shape the future, doing it with good intention and preserving in the memory what must be preserved. Europe must not suffer because of us," Richard von Weizsaecker said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Interview With Kiszczak

LD120854 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 11 Sep 86

["PAP Interview With Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, Minister of Internal Affairs" -- PAP headline]

Warsaw, Sept. 12 -- In connection with the decision to release by September 15, 1986, all people sentenced or arrested for offences and acts of misdemeanour against the state or public order and with an operation of dissolving illegal antistate groups combined with talks exposing the activists and associates of those groups, PAP reporter asked chairman of the Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, Poland's Minister of Internal Affairs Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak to comment on these facts.

Question: Thanks to the decision under discussion, people who committed politically-motivated offences or acts of misdemeanour are leaving custody and prisons. How many are there of them?

Answer: All in all, this applies to 225 people, including those set free so far and also among others:

Zbigniew Bujak, Bohdan Borusewicz, Konrad Bielinski, Czeslaw Bielecki, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Leszek Moczulski, Jacek Czaputowicz, Piotr Niemczyk, Jozef Teliga, Tadeusz Jedynak, Ewa Kulik, Henryk Wojec and others. In tune with the recommendations by the Supreme Court and the general public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic, the forces of law and order and the Judiciary appropriate to implement the provisions of the law of July 17, 1986, made an in-depth consideration on an individual footing of all cases of people convicted or arrested for offences of misdemeanour against the state and public order. As a result, decisions favourable for people eligible for the act were taken, thanks to which all people sentenced or arrested for offences of misdemeanour against the state and public order -- except for those charged with espionage, sabotage, terrorist acts, or betrayal of state secret -- are bound to leave their places of isolation by this September 15.

Q: What was the main premise for the decision?

A: The initiative was tabled by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON. It duly received support from the political and state authorities. What proved to be the decisive factor was the fundamental intention of the PRON-based solution meant as another weighty proof of efforts to strengthen the process of national agreement. What favoured the decision was also the fact that the situation in Poland manifests progressing stabilization, with special reference to the waning social response to attempts at conducting clandestine activity or to other intiatives aimed against the state and public order. Also, the support is diminishing for such actions within the scarce circles of well-wishers of the so-called underground. They have a sense of there being no point in them and of social isolation. the decision in question was thus possible thanks to society's rational attitude to their undertakings and slogans, thanks to the clear-cut improvement in the law and public order in this country, and to all other symptoms and factors of normalization attained as a result of a joint effort by the authorities and society. What came as a vital premise was also a favorable evolution of social moods and of the political situation in Poland recorded in connection with the course and effects of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Q: What were the reactions to the decisions on release on the part of the people concerned?

A: A considerable part of them received the decision with utter astonishment and with great and understandable satisfaction. To a few, though, the solution was inconvenient: it simply does not suit their current role as 'martyrs of the cause.' Undoubtedly, the majority correctly perceive and appreciate the authorities' intention. Decisions in this case were taken within the boundaries of the binding law, though each norm or legal provision leaves room for either a more stringent or a more lenient interpretation. In this case the latter possibility was applied, and here I would like to stress that the basic premise for this was a humanitarian approach to the situation of the people involved.

Q: Should one expect discontinuation of the hostile political activity by people recently set free? They are nevertheless, and this was more than once publicly stated, the so-called "leaders" of the opposition and active followers of the consipiratorial methods?

A: Naturally, there are such people, but not only them. There are among those freed quite a few people involuntarily or not always consciously entangled in the activities inconsistent with the law. At same time, I am of the opinion that this time around one should expect more political reason also among the leaders and exceptionally persistent activists of the "conspiracy," even though the hopes like that were turning out to be not too real.

Q: Why?

A: Simply, the objective facts, the advantageously changing social situation will persuade them to adopt a more realistic point of view. The "professional" opponents of the state and socialism should eventually take the fact into consideration that struggle against the socialist state is not only hopeless but first of all harmful to Poland. Even if the intentions, at least of some of them, are sincere and they truly mean Poland's interest, then all the greater chance is that they will be able to soberly evaluate the wholeness of the positive evolution of the country's internal situation over the past years and months. At any rate, by taking the decision to set free the authority demonstrates the maximum of good will, assuming that it will meet with a due understanding by those being freed. Whatever their views may be, whatever reactions and emotions, ambitions or calculations, they must respect the law.

Q: What reaction can be expected of the Catholic Church?

A: The decision to set free prisoners comes half way to meet the appeal and suggestions articulated by the church in public and talks with the authority. Their humanitarian intention was taken into account by us. So, the official reaction by the church should be expected. I hope that this reaction will be constructive and, first of all, I expect the church links will really and actively back up the consolidation of the situation which will arise since September 15, 1986, when there will be no non-criminal prisoners in Poland. It has been not since today that we have been voicing we desire such a situation and have been aiming at it. That has been stressed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski many a time.

Q: Is it possible in this situation to expect that some of the priests who use the pulpit for political ends, having nothing to do with faith and religion, will renounce the negative activities?

A: That would be a useful proof of good will and of realism, too, as the functioning of the church in the socialist state may be all the more propitious for a longer run and its authentically pastoral mission all the more efficient, the less it will get entangled in the political conflicts having no prospect. This is in line with the attitude expounded by the head of the Catholic Church. For instance, news agencies report that a meeting was held at the Vatican on March 13-15, 1986, with representatives of the Brazilian Episcopate. Opening that meeting, Pope John Paul II underscored that the "church has a special role to play, yet that should not lie in the identification with the role which should be played by politicans, intellectuals or trade unionists or in replacing it."

There is no doubt that aiding and abetting sermons and other political demonstrations do not concern faith or hope, even less love. Quite to the contrary they stir emotions and atmosphere conducive to excesses for which they should be punished in keeping with the law. It is especially deplorable if these are young people.

There are, as commonly known, such Catholic Churches in which de facto political activity, incompatible with the law, is being pursued behind the religious facade. Poland may become a country without non-criminal prisoners for good only if such churches as St. Brigida in Gdansk, St. Stanislaw Kostka in Warsaw, the church in Nowa Huta and a whole train of others have returned to the purely religious activity. This is also an essential premise for the further development of civil rights and for filling with the ever greater democratic contents of the activities of all of these institutions which are serving political and social goals.

In one word, [it] very much depends on the church -- whether the initiative which I am discussing will yield endurable and important fruits. Knowing and appreciating the patriotic attitude of the sense of civic responsibility of the majority of the clergy, one can count on positive results, I think.

Q: And what reaction should be expected, as a result of the discussed decision, from the opponents of the authority and social system?

A: We have tried to suggest to them a proper direction of this reaction. The decision to free was accompanied by a broad-ranging, national action of exposing and disbanding illegal groups and structures without resorting to penal reprisals, which was carried out by the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on last September 11. This action beefed up the political effects of the release, which were discussed above.

Q: What was this operation like and what were the results?

A: In a simultaneous nationwide action, members of the still existing groups and underground structures, unaware of our being informed about their activity, and a considerable group of people who in a varying degree and form, often occasionally, assisted them -- were all summoned for talks. The talks were held by Security Service officers. Part of these talks were held in offices of internal affairs and part of them -- at work places of elsewhere. Often, members of those people's families or representatives of the administration and social organizations from their work establishments -- that is of the community where they live and work -- were taking part in the talks.

Q: Could you give us more details about those people?

A: Selected for the talks were most activists of illegal groupings known to the Security Service, including those which called themselves 'committees' or 'boards' of the former NSZZ Solidarnosc, links of the so-called "Militant Solidarnosc", or milieu and 'political' groups organized and headed by people formerly linked to the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] Confederation of Independent Poland KPM, and other anti-state structures. Also taken into account were those who -- as I said before -- got involved in illegal activity by cooperating in various ways with their architects and by carrying into effect casual tasks and 'services' on their inspiration. The operation covered a total of 281 groups and structures. A total of 3,000 talks were held. As a result, immediate and consistent renunciation of illegal activity was being declared by far and large. The people in question exposed and conveyed to the security service a considerable amount of illegal publications, printing equipment, and other gear used in illegal activity.

Q: Did the operation in question involve any penal or administrative reprisals?

A: No as this would be out of tune with the intention to set free activists of the so-called underground and 'opposition' apprehended earlier. The operation consisted in a simultaneous, single public exposure and thereby in the dissolution of the groups and structures making efforts to do or support underground work.

These talked were aimed to show to the people summoned that their activity does not make sense, that conspiracy is make-believe, that it is systematically being decoded and well known to the Security Service, and finally that it entails a stringent penal sanction in case it is carried on. The point also was to make the people in question aware of the legal and moral assessment of their to-date attitude. We told a considerable proportion of the conspirators: Enough of that stuff, of that conspiracy without a prospect. The warnings and instruction conveyed by security officers to the people summoned were also meant to explain the humanitarian intention underlying this operation. The effects which I mentioned before indicate that the intention in question was in a considerable part of the the cases properly understood and treated seriously.

Q: What is the atmosphere of the talks? What was the procedure?

A: It is still too early for generalization. But I can give you some examples:

Maria Polus, 61, of 128/29 Kolberga Street, Sopot, a pensioned employee of the Polish Red Cross voivodship board in Gdansk, revealed during a talk held in the latter city the fact that she had in her apartment a printing shop of an illegal organization known as Militant Solidarnosc, and she handed over to the Security Service in Gdansk all objects designed for printing and distribution alongside printed fliers, including a "Roneo" Western-made printing machine, ten liters of printing ink, 100 copies of a special edition of "Solidarnosc Walczaca" (Militant Solidarnosc) of August 1986, two typewriters, frames for silk-screen printing, matrices ready for printing and other equipment and materials.

One of our interlocutors in Wroclaw got rid -- and apparently with relief -- of a considerable store of illegal printed matter, including 1,500 copies of a paper: "Z Dnia Na Dzien" (From Day To Day).

In the course of the operation in Poznan Krzysztof D. reported voluntarily and -- asking for not disclosing his name -- conveyed a stencil duplicator, 2.5 dilogrammes of printing ink, some 800 metres of stencil, 300 copies of illegal book "Veto", and some 100 copies of various kinds of publications.

Q: Is it so that in the situation existing today, after an operation of exposing and dissolving illegal structures, there are no structures of this kind in this country".

Does that therefore mean an end of the 'underground'?

A: Probably not yet. Individual reactions of respective people are not always identical and are not always prompt. However, the operation I am speaking about should be a significant incentive for all those, after all partially familiar to us, who because of various reasons have not been summoned for talks now. In tune with the law of July 17, 1986, they have time till the end of the year -- of course provided that they at once give up activity incompatible with the law, harmful to the state and the Polish national interest.

One cannot rule out that new illegal structures will be established, that some other people will try to take actions incompatible with the law. There are too many verbal and financial incentives flowing from the West for these endeavours not to bring about any result. The Security Service will with the same efficiency as so far be combatting these activities and preventing them. That the gradual atrophy of the illegal ventures will continue will be determined by the social emptiness growing round them.

Q: How was the initiative of freeing the so-called political prisoners received by the functionaries of the security forces and the civic militia?

Did not doubts arise in their midst, and maybe frustrations over 'wastage' of their service effort and their actions or of the effort put for example in the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak and other conspiratorial activitists?

A: Contrary to hostile propaganda villifying us the functionaries of the International Affairs Ministry are not enthusiasts nor proponents of repression. The basic aim of their actions, and I am also convinced of their personal ambition, is exclusively to maintain internal peace, law and order and security of the socialist state and its citizens.

Functionaries of the Ministry of International Affairs are people who are considerably politically seasoned. Hence they understand perfectly well and accept the attempts to achieve the higher possible levels of stabilization of the internal situation of the country. There is no more proper evaluation of the applied measures than their effectiveness and not only immediate effectiveness for that matter, but, above all,, long-ranging effects and consequences.

For precisely these reasons, the each amnesty initiative and other non-repressive ways of liquidating the illegal activity have met and are meeting with understanding and support among the functionaries of our ministry. For the same reasons, functionaries of the Security Service preparing the action of exposing were working in the profound conviction that they were serving well the interest of socialist state and national agreement. The decisions in question may have been taken only owing to the attainments of the Security Service in fighting the activities inconsistent with the law. So, they are the fruit and crowning of the long-toilsome and selfless work by the functionaries whose purpose, I repeat, was not repression. The latter being only the necessary and ultimate means. It is proved by the present action of exposing the illegal structures. This action shows how many people could have been earlier brought to accountability.

Q: Do you think that now when Poland will have not a single non-criminal prisoner national accord gains a most lasting foundation and that the prospect for the latter's implementation enhances?

A: The majority of those who are leaving detentions and prisons, particularly the leaders and die-hard activists of the illegal structures, are not partners to an accord and I think they will not become any in the future. That ensures from their confrontational assumptions, their own words full of hatred to socialism, as well as from the actions detrimental to the country. They are people who are in various ways ever more dependent on the alien forces and interests. Our apporach is different to disoriented people who got temporarily entangled in actions aimed against the state. The life stories of many a publicly active patriot disclose various engagements. Hence a teaching that the political vicissitudes of many people shape up in various ways.

In my opinion, national accord gains a more lasting foundation and a still better prospect after September 15 first of all because the decision to free non-criminal prisoners should bear upon the broad strata of people disclosing political hesitations and variable assessments of reality, upon the distrustful and standing aside. We desire them to actively and constructively participate in the life of the county.

Q: What reactions from the West may one expect in the connection with the issue under discussion?

A: The government officials of some of the Western countries, particularly the United States, have many a time spoken up on the issue of the so-called political prisoners in Poland. What will they say today? It is hard to guess. Unfortunately, I do not await these reactions with excessive optimism. I wish I was wrong and I will gladly recant my words, should they turn out untrue. So far, however, the Washington administration has played down, in most cases, or belittled the weighty facts and phenomena testifying to the progressing normalization in Poland. Still more often, it has ignored and discredited the (Polish) authorities' initiatives aiming at easing and liquidating internal tensions, at the materialization of the line of agreement and socialist renewal etc., believing that what is actually going on in Poland is not important, and first of all, looking for arguments for the policy spearheaded against Poland.

Poland was "taken aim at" in the aggressive propaganda campaign under which the problem of the so-called "political prisoners" was blown up to improbable dimensions.

Q: Why this parenthesis?

A: Simply, nobody in Poland has been in solitary confinment "for viewpoints." In Poland, like in each lawful country, penal consequences are borne for concrete deeds inconsistent with the valid law. On the other hand, the subversive propaganda often tried to elevate to a peculiar dignity "prisoners of conscience," or "political prisoners," even people guilty of acts of terror and sabotage or perpetrators of various coomon crimes sometimes committed out of lowly motives. So, the point was to get a pretext to villify our policy in a situation when disappearing were one after another disadvantageous phenomena from the internal situation of this country, which had been used earlier against us. That pretext and instrumental treating of Poland were in question is best indicated by the forbearing and even in many case friendly attitude of some of the Western states towards various criminal regimes violating in the eyes of the entire world the elementary human rights — let me mention only the Republic of South Africa and Chile. So it is from these observations and experiences that my cautious assessment of the expected Western reactions stems. I do not expect these forced which back up and oten instruct and payroll the illegal activities in Poland to be happy with that, that a considerable part of their efforts were baffled with political means. Besides this great humanitarian act which we speak of has not been made to curry favour with these forces in the West. We have proven over the past year, unequivocally and tellignly, that we will not buckle under any external interference and pressure. It will always be so. On the other hand, the attitude of a number of Western partners towards the present decision of ours will be a peculiar test of their political realism and good will, of actual readiness for developing equal-right political and economic relations with Poland.

Q: Does the self-free-decision mean that there will be no people in Poland whom the West dubs as political prisoners?

A: That cannot be guaranteed by me. That does not hinge only on the Polish authorities. In Poland, like for instance in the United States, Great Britain, France, or the FRG, there is law, a penal code which provides grounds for qualifying socially detrimental deeds punishable with penalty. Law exists to be respected and the organs and institutions whose activities are coordinated by the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Law Observance, Public Order and Social Discipline directed by me are called to oversee the respecting and exacting of legal norms. If anyone infringes upon the law -- then he must bear consequences. Amnesties and other clemency and pardon acts provide only a chance and characteristic and sincere gesture -- an invitation to shun actions upsetting and disturbing the process of national accord.

Whether this invitation will be accepted by all in full responsibility -- that cannot be immediately known. The nearest future will show. Personally, I myself desire that to be so. On my part I declare that acting within the impassable limits of law as we are, we shall try to manifest the maximum of patience, calm and good will in the intention lest nobody be apprehended and brought to court of law for actions directed against the state and public order. For this prupose we are mulling over more of ways of preventive actions having nothing to do with penal repression. We shall talk more often than so far, admonish and warn. We do not abate at the same time in efforts to expose and liquidate the attempts at actions against the state's security, if they are undertaken by anybody after all. No one should count on passiveness or tolerance in this respect.

Walesa, Geremek on Amnesty

AU131224 Rome ANSA in English 1217 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, September 13 -- The amnesty for political prisoners announced by the Polish Government Thursday evening was greeted with scepticism by dissident spokesmen in statements published by Italian newspapers this morning.

Interviewed by a correspondent from the arch-conservative Milanese daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, Bronislaw Geremek, described as one of the "political minds" behind the independent Solidarnosc labor union, said the major problem in Poland "is now no longer political, but economic".

"The day of street demonstrations are over", said Lech Walesa, the symbol of recent Polish dissidence and the banned union, in an interview with the same newspaper. "Now we are putting together our economic programme and waiting". "If the powers-that-be do not open dialogue with us by the end of the year, they will have to face a new and trememdous economic crisis alone", Walesa added. "The people will not put up with it, and we will be with the people". "If there is repression, and probably armed repression, by the regime, we shall not respond, but this time within the official structured, though not with arms. We shall show you that you cannot lift the country out of the crisis without consensus".

This is the fourth amnesty and, after each gesture of clemency, the arrests have always resumed", said Geremek. "We shall soon see if the new initiative has other ends".

According to him, the Polish Workers' Party is governing the country "without consensus". "Economic salvation passes through enormous sacrifices which you can only ask if you have the population's consent, but the regime does not have this. So it must negotiate with the opposition and find an agreement in the name of re-pacification."

Solidarity Members 'Skeptical'

AU132004 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 13 Sep 86

[By Dominique Garraud]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 13 (AFP) -- All leaders of the underground trade union Solidarity and other opposition groups have been freed under the announced political prisoners amnesty, reliable sources here said Saturday. While the amnesty came as a welcome surprise to the opposition, it left some Solidarity members skeptical.

Wladyslaw Frsyniuk, 32, who was serving a three-and-a-half year prison sentence, said the move was "just a spectacular gesture aimed at Western public opinion." He speculated that it could be intended to "facilitate" the upcoming visit to Italy of Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski and to help debt-ridden Poland obtain loans from Western countries.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa stressed that "it is not enough to free political prisoners, but there must also be independent trade unions."

Zbigniew Bujak, who was facing up to 10 years in jail after his arrest this year as leader of the underground Solidarity movement TKK, called the amnesty a total surprise. He said he was ready to continue fighting for free trade unions and was ready to go underground again to do so.

Just-released Leszek Moczulski, 57, the leader of the opposition Confederation for an Independent Poland KPN, commented that "six amnesties in five years, it sounds like a sick joke."

Jacek Kuron, the leader of the opposition KDR Social Self-Defense Committee, said that the opposition was waiting for the government's next move to understand why the amnesty. "It is certain that they have something up their sleeve, the question is what," he said. [passage omitted]

Other Solidarity leaders freed included Tadeusz Jedynak, 37, and Bogdan Borusewicz, 37, who were also facing 10-year prison sentences. Those released also included Czeslaw Bielecki, 38, who headed the independent publishing house CDN, and two leaders of the pacifist group Liberty and Peace, Jacek Czaputowicz and Piotr Niemczyk.

Bujak To Resume Work

LD131004 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (DPA) -- The leader of the underground organization of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak (31), released yesterday, wants to continue to work for the trade union.

He told Western journalists last night that he is leaving it up to the "Provisional Coordinating Committee" of Solidarity to decide in what form he should continue to work for the union. With his arrest he had not ceased to be a member, Bujak said at his apartment in Milanowsk near Warsaw.

Five years after the imposition of martial law in Poland, Bujak expressed confidence that Solidarity would one day become a legal organization again in Poland, "even if this should take some years." He believes that an understanding can only be conceived of "if the amnesty is accompanied by some form of acknowledgment of a legal opposition in the country." So long as this is not the case, the activity of underground structures, to his knowledge still counting around 30,000 active members, remains the opposition's only chance. The underground organization should only wind itself up when there are legal opportunities for activity in Poland, Bujak said.

'Conspirational Groups' Questioned

LD131739 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 13 — The decision to release within a few days all people sentenced or arrested for offences against the state and public order was accompanied by a nationwide action of exposing and dissolving the still existing illegal groups and structures. Last Friday Security Service officers held over 3,000 talks with members of various, often self-styled, conspiratorial groups and with people who in a varying degree and form, often occasionally, assisted them.

The action — conducted on an unprecedented scale so far — covered nearly 300 various groups and structures. The talks were held all over the country. They were conducted in offices of internal affairs, at work places, at homes. Often, members of those people's families, representatives of factories and social organizations — that is of community where the people summoned for talks live and work — took part in the talks. The talks were held not only with activists of illegal structures known to the law enforcement organs. They also included those people who either got entangled or involved in illegal activity by cooperating with their inspirators and by carrying out various casual "tasks" and "services". They were shown the absurdity of the conspiratorial activity and its make-believe secrecy. It was proved to them that the Security Service has identified the range, aims and methods of such actions which carry a stringent penal sanction in case they are carried on.

People summoned for talks were made aware of the legal and moral assessment of their to-date attitude. The motive of these talks was often an unequivocal statement: "Enough of that stuff, of that conspiracy without a prospect..."

In a considerable part of the cases the intentions of the exposing talks were properly understood and treated seriously. As a result, in most cases people summoned for talks declared to immediately and consistently give up their illegal activity. They revealed and handed over to the security service a considerable amount of illegal publications, printing machines and other equipment designed to conduct illegal activity.

PRON Chairman Interviewed

LD121958 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 -- Here is an interview granted to PAP by chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council, Jan Dobraczynski:

Q: What are the chances for the agreement of Poles provided by the decision to free the political prisoners? [as received]

A: It seems to me that after the prisoners are released, the agreement has become a fact. Since the first moment of its existence, striving to provide advantageous conditions for national accord as it did, the PRON has been making efforts to make it possible for persons, detained or imprisoned on charges of having acted to the detriment of the state, to return to normal life. We departed from the principle that "Poland needs every Pole," realizing that not all of those who were acting against the state did so with dishonest, agent-like motives. After all, many were naively attracted by beautifully-sounding slogans, many did not realize that one's own thinking is not always the only correct way of thinking, while the way the others think is not always completely wrong, many were ignorant that outlooks may be different (?but) the (?wealth) of the country depends on dialogue and cooperation of all.

Having adopted these assumptions, the PRON has made efforts to, at first, set free the interned, and then, it twice sought the declaration of amnesty. Last year, it came out with a humanitarian initiative towards the young and kept an eye on its implementation. I was personally meeting on this question with representatives of appropriate ministries. Eventually, in June last, the movement started seeking the declaration of the law which was actually adopted by the Sejm on July 17.

At the same time, from the very beginning of the PRON activities, individual requests for release were piling up on my, the chairman's desk. We took action in each case and tens of them found positive consideration. It was particularly pleasant when those freed after our intervention turned up to thank PRON for it.

Those released from prisons are coming back to normal life today, at which I am genuiniely glad, and several thousand "underground" activists are "putting down arms" and giving up anti-state work. I do not know what will the contribution of both of them be to the work for agreement, but the fact that they are at large and lead the lives of normal citizens will certainly be a serious incentive for those, rather numerous citizens who have recently aired the need to start conciliatory talks for the benefit of the motherland.

Q: How have you, as a patriot and seasoned social activist, personally received this decision?

A: As I have said, the decision gave me a true pleasure. I know what the jail means: Being away from the dearest ones, passive, of necessity, attitude to the matters of motherland. During my numerous conversations with General Jaruzelski we had occasion to say that patriotism should not be questioned even when the instances of its manifestation had an opposite effect for the good of the national cause.

Poland is going through difficult moments being saddled with debts, economic restrictions, false promises, Western propaganda full of slander, and demoralization imposed on us. This is why we need: Moral rebirth and unity containing the richness of outlooks. I am convinced that the more this unity intensifies -- and a true unity is already an act of goodwill and devotion -- the greater results we will achieve on the road of moral renewal.

Amnesty Seen as Reconciliation

LD121117 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Andrzej Najmrocki commentary]

[Excerpts] As we have already informed you, all persons sentenced or arrested for crimes and offenses agaist the state and public order will regain their freedom up until 15 September. [pasage omitted] Here is our commentary. (Andrzej Najmrocki) is at the microphone.

[Najmrocki] This is good news. This act of good will is bound to be widely commented upon today in workplaces, in party bodies, simply and customarily, and in discussions at home. It is impossible to underestimate this gesture, but is should nevertheless be properly understood.

An objective look at the history of the last few years forces us to notice the logical consistency of the process of reconciliation [porozumienie] presented in General Kiszczak's resolution. So it is not weakness but a deep social analysis of the country's internal situation. We no longer need stabilization, because stabilization in fact has created the means for undertaking this decision. It is deeply humanitarian, but in a political sense it creates new possibilities for the reconciliation process. We have often employed this word in recent years, although more often than not we have defined it in various ways. Reconciliation at work and (?the need for) the awareness that only it can determine the future already sound more precise. Such reconciliation, dictated by thoughts of the present day, of our children and of the 21st century, is needed above all.

It is with this thought in mind that many of our listeners will read the morning papers.

NEWS CONFERENCE GIVES DATA ON CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

LD121642 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] After the publication of the report on the effects of the Chernobyl accident, a press conference took place in which, among other things, information was given on the latest [word indistinct] of radiation. The strength of a dose of radiation measured in the first 10 days of September amounted to 0.09 to 0.22 miliroentgens, whereas during the Chernobyl accident, it amounted to 0.012. [as received]

The radioactivity of fallout on the surface and supply water has returned to normal. Milk, which before the accident had on average 42 becquerels per liter, now falls between 40 to 70 becquerels. At this time, the dominant radioactive isotope is cesium. Six hundred becquerels per one kilogram of food has been accepted as an acceptable norm of contamination, and in the case of milk products, 370 becquerels. The EEC has the same norms. The radioactivity of pork in samples examined amounted to from 9 to 100 becquerels; of veal from 14 to 450, of mutton from 9 to 380.

The maximum concentration, however figured in only a few percent of the samples examined. Of fruit, the most highly contaminated were black currants, from 18 to 3,700 becquerels and blueberries up to 1100 becquerels per kilogram. Regarding mushrooms, the most contaminated were kurki [edible mushrooms] from 11 to 1,400 and other mushrooms considered less, from 19 to 37 becquerels.

Information was given that no significant changes in the construction of the nuclear power station in Zarnowiec were necessary. Corrections in fire safety precautions, however, are anticipated. The reactors constructed in Zarnowiec will have the same type of shield as that applied in the USSR and other socialist countries. The reactors of the next Polish nuclear power station, however, will have fully pressurized vessel casing [obudowa zbiornikowa pelnoscisnieniowa] just like those working in the FRG and France and those currently built in the USSR. A medical expert, Professor Nauman stated that the dosage of radiation received by Poles is at least several dozen or so times smaller than that which can cause immediate or more delayed effects for the thyroid gland after the unnecessary taking of iodine by 8 million adult Poles.

OFFICIALS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

LD141809 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14 — Answering PAP questions on the influence of the Chernobyl disaster on the development of Polish nuclear power industry, President of the Polish Atomic Agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski pointed to recommendations made by the Council of Ministers to shortly reconsider the blueprints for the construction of the country's first nuclear power plant, located at Zarnowiec, in the northern part of the country.

The technical and technological solutions approved (so far), said government plenipotentiary for the development of the nuclear power industry Jerzy Bijak, do not call for a change. However, as a result of the analyses to be made, some detailed solutions can be modified, to mention anti-fire protection systems, etc., an additional analysis will be made to prevent the occurence of any irregularity or the possibility of a mistake by the staff of the plant. And if the analyses necessitate any improvement or show that one is possible — then we will introduce it.

By way of example, steps will be taken to perfect the systems of measurements of radioactive contamination.

Poland has been actively contributing to international conventions: on early notification of nuclear incidents whose results could be felt outside the borders of the country where they have happened, and on assistance to be rendered in case of radiological incident or hazard.

Miroslaw Duda of the main office for power industry studies and projects "Energoprojekt" in Warsaw, who participated in a conference of experts of the International Atomic Energy Agency devoted to the incident at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl, had this to tell PAP:

"No vital changes in design solutions of the Polish nuclear power plants are to be expected. The pressurised water reactors of the WWER type, to be used in this country, considerably differ from the Chernobyl reactors of the RBMK type. They are fitted with an additional water circulation system isolating the reactor from outside world. They do not contain graphite and are also more safe as far as other features are concerned.

Nevertheless, scientific-research work is in progress to ensure greater degree of their safety. In that work use in being made of analyses of different incidents. Under an agreement with the Soviet Union all modifications increasing safety are immediately applied in nuclear power plants constructed in CMEA countries, Poland included. Detailed work is also in progress meant to analyse the Chernobyl incident. However, they mainly deal with means to curb and liquidate the effects of biggest possible incidents, as regards which unique experience has been gained in Chernobyl.

The incident in Chernobyl proved that, this way or another, we all are exposed to effects of catastrophes at nuclear power plants. The distance separating a plant from human settlements is only one of the elements in the assessment of the degree of hazard posed by the nuclear power industry to society. In Vienna it was said that this hazard must be possible to accept. Scientists pretty accurately defined the level of accepted peril but there exists in society a psychological barrier connected with the Hiroshima complex and now, also with Chernobyl. This may influence the (further) development of the nuclear power industry although the disaster in the Ukraine proved that even the most bizarre human activities do not trigger off a nuclear blast, which people fear most. This is evidence of how effective are natural protections applied to power industry reactors using uranium with low degree of enrichment and in which the chain reaction automatically disappears when the temperature in the core increases. Therefore, a realistic conclusion is that if indispensable safety measures are applied, nuclear energy can be utilized for heating. And it has been already the case in Switzerland, France, the FRG, the U.S. and the USSR. [quotation marks as received]

PROBLEMS WITH ZARNOWIEC CONSTRUCTION OUTLINED

AU090941 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 3

[From the Press Review]

[Text] GLOS WYBRZEZA on 1 September published Wlodzimierz Wodecki's article about the construction of the Zarnowiec nuclear power station. Here is an excerpt from it:

Although slowly and with difficulties, the construction of the Zarnowiec power station continues to forge ahead. The construction site of this great project, which I had not seen for several months, impresses one by the appearance of order.

However, any optimism would be premature because never before have I experienced such bad moods in Zarnowiec on the part of construction workers. It is true that at one time they quarreled among themselves, the energy industry was mad at the Energobudowa [the general contractor], the investor had his finger in every pie, and construction work was seething, but one was under the impression that all this was being caused by the workers' commitment to guarantee that this first Polish nuclear power station would be built on schedule. Still, the present moods on the construction site took the wind out of my sails.

If I had to describe these moods in a single word, I would say: disbelief! Disbelief in having the station built on schedule (the first reactor should be operating in December 1990) and disbelief in a radical improvement in the situation on the site. I think that the reason for this is the fact that this enormous and costly construction, which our economy badly needs, was begun in April 1982 without the appropriate authorities realizing all the difficulties connected with the size of the construction and with all the commitments stemming from it. [paragraph continues]

It is true that the decision to build Zarnowiec, which was made at a time when the country reached the rock bottom of its crisis, called for courage. But it also called for imagination; yet this seems to have been lacking....

On 29 July representatives of construction agencies and scientific institutes, including the Institute of Construction Technology, held a conference at which arguments were exchanged about the concrete produced by the Malagoszcze concrete plant, which is the only plant capable of producing concrete in accordance with parameters required by a nuclear power station. The upshot of this conference was that if the recommendations of the Institute of Construction Technology were to be accepted, the construction of the station could go ahead only within 2 or 3 years after it is established that the available concrete is fit to be used in Zarnowiec. The issue is delicate because, following the Chernobyl tragedy, specialists are inclined to be over-cautious, even though in such cases you can never be too careful.

The result of all of this is that nothing is being done to proceed with the concrete foundations of the project. It has even been proposed that in view of the lack of the right kinds of concrete, the thousands and thousands of square meters of iron structures should be dismantled so that they do not become rusty in the rain...This would be a technological and primarily an economic howler.

What to do to find a way out? There is no doubt that this situation is ripe for government action, if this nuclear power station is to go ahead at all!

DAILY TRACES DEMISE OF FARM FOUNDATION

AU150736 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Sep 86 p 3

[Zdzislaw Morawski article: "Agricultural Foundation -- Hopes and Reality"]

[Excerpts] In his letter to the premier in the fall of 1982 Primate Jozef Glemp proposed that our private farming be helped in the form of Western funds and possible equipment. This was the beginning of the agricultural foundation, which was extensively commented on in the West.

The state authorities immediately backed this ecclesiastical proposal and, together with the Catholic Church, have done a great deal to turn the plans into reality. [passage omitted] Both sides -- the bishops and the government, which had to give its consent and to concert the principles of operating this assistance -- approached the issue with great seriousness in view of the fact that the Episcopate assumed in 1982 that the assistance would amount to DM5 billion in the course of 5 years or to over $2 billion at the 1982 exchange rate. [passage omitted]

The Episcopate set up an organizational committee to look after the agricultural foundations, and the government and the representatives of the Episcopate continued to ponder how to spend the convertible funds that were expected to arrive from the West. [passage omitted] As we know the Episcopate initially estimated that fund amounting to some $2 billion would be coming, but the fact is that now the West's promises, and not hard cash, amount to $20-$28 million, that is to be about 1 percent of the original estimate! [passage omitted]

Very little has been left over from the original hopes, and we should not be surprised in any way. After all, it is hard to to find any reason why the Western countries, which in the past few years have followed and to some extent continue to follow a restrictive economic policy vis-a-vis Poland -- this policy has cost us losses running into billions and billions [currency not stated] should suddenly give us $2 billion for our farming via the Catholic Church. [passage omitted]

Although the foundation became very small, some assistance from it, however negligible, was still possible, but certain details had to be coordinated with the government and certain decisions had to be made.

Last week the communique issued by the primate's secretariat scotched even this small assistance. The communique was published by the press, and there is no need to cite it, expect that the Catholic Church decided to abandon the talks with the government because it had tried to resort to "diktat" concerning the powers of the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy vis-a-vis the foundation. [passage omitted] There is no doubt that a compromise could have been reached on this score, but things have taken a different turn, which is a pity.

Although the mythical $2 billion have been reduced to only $28 million, this sum is not to be disdained. However, the United States and the Common Market have already announced that they would block the use of this money for purposes other than those of the foundation. It is certain that no Pole will be pleased with such a result of the 4-year negotiations.

MESSNER ATTENDS MEETING WITH RAILWAYMEN

LD122318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] As railwaymen's day approaches, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner met representatives of the railway industry. The acquained him with the most important problems of concern to the employees of the Polish state railways. This year's assignments on the railways are being implemented efficiently, and particular attention has been devoted to serving passengers and conveying young people to holiday camps, although, because of a shortage of carriages, it was not possible to reduce crowding in trains.

Freight conveyance has been successful. More has been carried than in the same 8-month period last year. The railways are ready for their autumn tasks, Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski informed the prime minister.

On behalf of the leadership of the party and government, Zbigniew Messner conveyed expressions of their respect to all railwaymen.

Taking part in the meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda.

COMMUNIQUE ON GREEK PREMIER PAPANDREOU'S VISIT

AU121220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Communique" on the visit Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou paid to Romania on 10-11 September]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/9/1986 -- Upon the invitation of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, paid a goodwill visit to Romania on September 10 and 11, 1986.

The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Karolos Papoulias.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and the international situation. Talks were held between the two prime ministers attended for Romania by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering, and other officials and for the Hellenic Republic by the foreign affairs minister and other officials. The two ministers of foreign affairs also held talks.

Talks passed in the spirit of the traditional friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding characterizing the ties between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou stated their satisfaction at the growing course of the relations between Romania and Greece on the basis what has been covenanted at top level.

The joint determination was reiterated to work for the further expansion and deepening of these links.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou agreed on a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece for the purpose of developing the ties between the two countries in various areas.

Stress was laid on that line on the need to substantially boost the volume of trade and expand economic cooperation in keeping with the economic, technological and scientific potential of the two countries. It was agreed that relevant bodies in the two countries take undelayed action for the continuing growth of commercial exchanges and the diversification of their structure including through long-term contracts. Furthermore, measures were outlined for the broad promotion of economic, industrial and technological cooperation to give durability and perspective to the Romanian-Hellenic economic ties. It was agreed that underway negotiations on major economic projects should end as soon as possible, new cooperation projects of joint interest be identified, especially in mining, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petroleum prospecting, extraction and processing, the automotive industry, transport and telecommunications.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of establishing new joint manufacturing and marketing companies and of undertaking cooperation ventures on third markets.

It was stressed that the joint Romanian-Hellenic Governmental Commission of Cooperation had an active role to play in the attainment of these goals.

On the international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou adopted a joint declaration that expresses their concern over the continuing arms race, nuclear more particularly, and its possible extension to space, the persistence and even escalation of some conflicts, which increases the world war threat. Underscoring that to stop this dangerous course and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, is the cardinal problem. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said they actively supported the efforts and ongoing talks in international forums and the constructive general disarmament proposals to offer guarantees for the interested parties under strict and efficacious control of nuclear arms first of all and of chemical and conventional weapons as well.

In connection with that, they underlined the importance of the initiative launched by the six and of the concrete proposals of their Mexico meeting put before the two great powers. Owing to the fact that the most serious situation persists in Europe, stress was laid on an immediate halt to the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the continent and a passage to the elimination of the ones in place, on Europe's deliverance from any nuclear arms, on the direct responsibility incumbent in that respect on the two superpowers -- the USSR and the USA -- as well as on all the European states. Emphasis was placed on the significance of vitalizing and taking advantage of the existing negotiating forums -- the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building measures and on Disarmament in Europe; the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva; the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe.

The resolve of Romania and Greece was reiterated further to work for the achievement of a zone of peace and good neighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, in the Balkans and views were exchanged on the steps that ought to be taken to that end. It was shown that a most topical requirement was the stepping up of political- diplomatic activities with a view to eliminating all hotbeds of tension and conflict and solving the existing inter-state litigious issues only by peaceful means in keeping with the international law and the UN principles. In that context the role of the UN, of the resolutions adopted by the organization was underscored. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the two countries' stand on the resolution of conflicIts, such as those in the Middle East, Lebanon included, the Iran-Iraq war, on the condemnation of racism and apartheid, were identical or very close.

Regret was expressed at the fact that no just and permanent solution had been found as yet to the Cyprus issue and the necessity was brought to the fore of observing the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, in keeping with the relevant UN resolutions. Stress was laid on the consistent stand of Romania and Greece favouring a global resolution of underdevelopment problems, the developing countries' foreign debt included, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

At the end of the visit satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful results of the talks held, assessing them as opening new prospects to the strengthening and expansion of the links of friendship and manysided cooperation between Romania and Greece in the interests of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of the cause of detente, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou invited President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, in behalf of President Khristo Sartzetakis of the Hellenic Republic and his own behalf, to pay an official visit to the Hellenic Republic with Mme Elena Ceausescu. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be subsequently agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBAN LEADER CASTRO

Arrives, Greeted by Officials

LD121617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, arrived on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon at the invitation of the SFRY presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Belgrade airport he was greeted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other officials from the political, public, and cultural life of the federation, the SR of Serbia, and the city of Belgrade.

The high-ranking visitor from friendly Cuba was greeted with honors normally shown to the highest-ranking foreign leaders. Fiedel Castro's arrival on Yugoslav soil was marked by a gun salute. The respectable visitor was then introduced to Yugoslav leaders present at the ceremony: Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC: Ivan Stambolic, president of the Sebian presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Aleksandar Donev, member of the FEC; Stanislav Stojnovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksander Nakocevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly; Ljubisa Korac, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and other officials. Aramis Fuentes, ambassador of Cuba to Yugoslavia, was also present at the ceremony.

After the playing of the Cuban and Yugoslav national anthems, Fidel Castro inspected the guard of honor and greeted the members of the Cuban mission in Belgrade.

The head of Cuba is accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and deputy president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdez, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Carlos Escalante, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of the revolution orientation; and Carlos Lage Devila, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

Yugoslav-Cuban talks will open this afternoon. It is expected that during the top-level dialogue, views will be exchanged on bilateral cooperation between the two countries, as well as on the most topical international issues. With regard to the fact that both countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement and that Fidel Castro arrives in Yugoslavia only a few days after the end of the Harare summit, where he headed the delegation of his country, it also is expected that the two sides will exchange views on this important meeting and on the nonaligned countries' activities which aim to realize the adopted conclusions.

Talks With Hasani

AU122051 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, today arrived for a friendly working visit to Yugoslavia. Fidel Castro and his host, Sinan Hasani held first talks in the Palace of the Federation in the afternoon.

The Yugoslav-Cuban exchange of opinions on the highest level encompassed topics from the sphere of bilateral relations, as well as most important international questions. The 3-hour talks stressed that Presidents Tito and Castro had established the foundation of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and that, apart from differences in views on individual international questions, those relations have been developing well. The need to strengthen bilateral cooperation was particularly stressed, especially the need to strengthen economic cooperation, which has been on the increase during recent years. However, both sides noted that there are far greater possibilities to expand that cooperation.

Speaking on international questions, both the Yugoslav and Cuban side stressed the significance of the summit of the nonaligned countries which has just concluded in Harare. It was particularly stressed that the nonaligned countries had shown unity and cohesion, something which is of special importance for the entire movement. The need for cooperation and more frequent contacts among nonaligned countries also in the period after the summit was stressed in that connection. The significance [znacenje] of contacts between Yugoslav and Cuban delegations at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and their constructive contribution to the total success of the summit were also underlined.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening hosted a formal dinner in honor of the prominent guest from Cuba, at which toasts were exchanged.

State Dinner, Toasts

LD130006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 12 Sep 86

[embargoed "until further notice"]

[Text] In his toast at the dinner [in honor of Cuba's Fidel Castro], President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani welcomed his distinguished guest and noted that in him, Yugoslavia greets a friend and the statesman under those leadership his country carried out its revolution and achieved full independence and freedom.

Pointing out that Fidel Castro's return to Yugoslavia coincides with the year marking the quarter centenary of the foundation of the movement of nonaligned countries on this very soil, Hasani went on to say:

"My meeting with you in Harare is still fresh in my mind. It is precisely in the constructive spirit which marked the atmosphere of our talks and the characteristic openness of the Yugoslav-Cuban dialogue, that I find affirmation of our friendship and prospects for our cooperation.

Maintaining this continuity -- even when our views diverged -- we have always striven to lend our friendship new dimensions and together with you, as a particularly esteemed collocutor, to give new meaning to the content of our cooperation. We accept differences as the natural consequence of our independent lines of thought, but never as a barrier to cooperation.

The understanding between us, equally logically, arises out of the closeness of the paths we have traversed, in our struggles waged in specific and different historical circumstances, but for freedom and independence.

Your visit symbolizes all the rich and diverse traditions of our cooperation dating from the time when Yugoslavia was among the first countries to recognize the new, revolutionary government of the Cuban people. At the same time, it affords an opportunity to look at its present scope, real possibilities, and future needs.

Our economic cooperation, in particular, has experienced a significant uplift in recent years. With the same satisfaction, I also emphasize the continued frequent political dialogue which we conduct, the contacts between our representatives. All this is all the more reason for our overall cooperation -- and all its specific forms -- to remain in the focus of our joint preoccuptions. It demands that we be prepared for even more than has been achieved, that in our most immediate mutual interests we transform into reality the strategic concept of the developing countries -- reliance on our own resources.

The problems of economic development are among the most vital issues on which the nonaligned concentrated their attention just now at the Harare summit. The orientation toward more adequate mutual coordination, and the concrete measures which will ensue, for their part give meaning to the demand for opening up a global dialogue on questions of development that were heard countless times from the platform of the eighth summit.

I will reiterate here, too, the powerful impression we brought back from Harare, that the summit was very successful. It reflected fully the efforts of all the participants to strengthen the unity of the movement and reaffirm the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, and that precisely on these principles, laid down as long ago as the Belgrade Conference, the movement should realize its independence, and global and nonbloc role in the world. This is precisely why, perhaps, we all took away the feeling of the greatest commitment and motivation for joint work. Enormous tasks await us, indeed, arising out of the programs, documents, and agreements which resulted. If in our deliberations within the movement there are differing views and emphases, then this is all the more reason for open, friendly dialogue, which should always be founded on adherence to the original principles of nonalignment and imbued with the desire for their consistent implementation. This is the way our movement can achieve unity of action with regard to the essential issues today's world and security in it.

We are aware that the complex circumstances -- bloc confrontation and the results of such a policy, the threat to peace and independence, increasing poverty, and even conflicts between certain nonaligned countries -- place exceptional responsibilities before the policy and movement of nonalignment. We experienced the eighth summit as a profoundly action-orientated gathering. Its documents and decisions are a response to the powerful need of the nonaligned for the movement to be more involved, to put forward even more specific answers and set in motion even more important initiatives. We have confidence in the ability and political wisdom of the new chairman, Zimbabwe's Premier Mugabe, for coordinating forthcoming activities. In realizing what was agreed, we wish to achieve even closer cooperation with friendly Cuba.

I also would like on this occasion to stress our concern, and that of other nonaligned countries, at the continued exacerbation of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region, which rightly occupies the attention of your country and others in the region.

Yugoslavia, as you know, strongly advocates full respect for the independence, sovereignty, and rights to autonomous development for all countries. We have always been and will continue to be opposed to any form of pressure, external threat, or interference in internal affairs. Here at the moment I am thinking in particular of the position in which the independent and nonaligned Republic of Nicaragua finds itself. We always will be on the side of its independence and the preservation of the gains of its revolution. For, continuing along Tito's path, our affinity lies with everything that is founded on independence and freedom. At the same time, in the spirit of the stands adopted at all the meetings of the nonaligned countries, and now in Harare, we advocate the peaceful solution of disputes in international relations by means of equitable dialogue and talks. This is our principled approach, and I thought it necessary to note it at this point.

Comrade President, the success of the summit in Harare is, of course, only another word for the future full mobilization of the movement as an independent, global, and nonbloc factor. Our challenges are the essential questions of peace, security, and development in the world. They call for constructive joint work such as that toward which we are guided by the decisions of Harare. With their universality, principled approach, and validity, they provide, we consider, the right answer for the present juncture and the needs of the international community. We are convinced that Yugoslavia and Cuba will cooperate to this end effectively, as they have done until now."

Replying to the toast by President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani, Fidel Castro said:

"This is not the first time I have visited Yugoslavia. Some time ago, during a stay in Brioni, I had the honor and privilege to have fairly lengthy talks with President Tito. At that time, I got to know Yugoslavia, not because that was my first visit to your country, but because someone who met Tito also met Yugoslavia and history. Tito, after all, is Yugoslavia.

This, however, is my first visit to Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia and a city of well-known historical renown," Fidel Castro said and added:

"I know about the heroic history of the Yugoslav peoples and their great contribution to the struggle against fascists. I have heard about the positive efforts Yugoslavia is making in the economic sphere. Nevertheless, until I came to this city I did not realize how much this country has achieved, not only in its struggle for independence but also in its development.

I would like to say that since my arrival on Yugoslav territory I have been surrounded by hospitality, brotherhood, and warmth, and I am thankful for this hospitality.

During the eighth summit in Harare, there were several opportunities to meet with the Yugoslav delegation, in order for us to contribute to the success of the summit conference of the nonaligned countries."

Fidel Castro expressed the view that his current visit to Yugoslavia would contribute to raising the relations of the two countries to a higher level. Our relations experienced a qualitative deal precisely when I first met with President Tito, Castro said.

"This visit, will, unfortunately, have to be short because I have already been outside my country a long time. We live in a region of tension in the area of Central America and the Caribbean. However, I do not lose hope that I will have another opportunity for a visit and the possibility to acquaint myself better with your country," the Cuban president said.

"I think that our two countries have a lot in common. Although they are two countries, their peoples struggled heroically for independence in a successfully achieved revolution. We are in a position face to face with difficulties and fight for the realization of the same goals: peace, independence, and the progress of humankind. We are in a position to support liberation movements and fight against apartheid, colonialism, and imperialism. As two revolutionary, militant peoples who love our independence and freedom deeply, we are invited to cooperate closely in the future as well," Fidel Castro said, replying to Sinan Hasani's toasts.

More on Toasts

FL130128 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro said today that his country and Yugoslavia are small peoples but capable of struggling together for common goals such as peace, development, independence, and the progress of humanity.

During a dinner hosted by President Sinan Hasani in honor of the Cuban leader and his delegation, Castro said Cuba and Yugoslavia were capable of struggling heroically for their independence, achieve authentic revolutions, and confront the current difficulties of the world.

The Cuban leader said the two countries are also capable of supporting their efforts in favor of the national liberation movement, the struggle against apartheid, neocolonialism, and imperialism.

As two revolutionary peoples, as two struggling and heroic peoples, as two peoples who profoundly love their liberty and independence, we are called upon to unite and work extensively in the future, he said.

He added that Cuba and Yugoslavia worked together at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare to contribute to its success. In Harare, he added, the two countries' delegations cooperated extensively in an effort to achieve the greatest success.

The head of the Cuban state said the conversations which began today with Yugoslav leaders are developing in a very satisfactory manner. He said this visit will increase Cuban-Yugoslav relations, which are now good, and which increased in quality after his meeting with the unforgettable comrade Josip Broz Tito, former president of Yugoslavia who died in 1980.

I had the opportunity and privilege, he recalled, to meet and speak in length with comrade Tito at Brione Island. This was equivalent to meeting Yugoslavia and its history, he said.

The leader of the Cuban revolution said as he flew through the skies of the Balkan nation that he observed its country and cities and understood the enormous effort accomplished by this country.

[Words indistinct] the heroic story of the Yugoslav people and its extraordinary struggle supporting the liberation of Europe from the yoke of facism.

Upon arriving in Belgrade, I was able to appreciate that if the Yugoslav people were heroic in combat and in the struggle for its independence, they have also been extraordinarily heroic in the reconstruction and development of their country.

Finally, the Cuban president said he could sincerely say that all the members of his delegation are very happy to be able to meet with the Yugoslav leaders.

Talks With Renovica

LD131509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

Taking part in the talks were Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic and Marko Lolic, executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials; and on the Cuban side, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jorge Risquet Valdez, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Jose Abrahantes Frenandez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of Interior; Carlos Aldana Escalante, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and head of the revolution orientation; Carlos Lage Devila, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Aramis Fuentes, ambassador of Cuba to Yugoslav and other officials.

In a conversation which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of frankness, both sides stated with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party, and also between the two socialist nonaligned countries, have been developing successfully and that there exist realistic possibilities for their further promotion. In this connection stress was laid on the importance of the regular exchange of views and experiences between the two parties in socialist development. Fidel Castro spoke in detail about the activities of the Cuban Communist Party at the domestic level, and also about its present activities in the struggle for the socialist, economic and social development of the country.

Milanko Renovica briefed his guest on the fundamental characteristics of our internal development and on the most important stands of the 13th LCY Congress, as well as on the basic guidelines for the activity of the LC and all the other organized socialist forces in the coming period, which should ensure the speedier overcoming of economic difficulties, more stable economic progress and more successful development of socialist self-management and national equality in our country.

In the course of the talks, views were also exchanged on the international situation and the developments in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. Both sides noted that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which recently ended in Harare, was successful, judging by the results, constructive atmosphere, adopted documents and manifested unity. Emphasis was laid on the indispensable need to put in practice those decisions of the eighth summit regarding the crucial issues of the modern world, such as peace, security, disarmament, international cooperation on an equal footing, and successfully tackling the increasingly difficult economic situation in developing countries. The LCY and the Cuban Communist Party expressed readiness to consolidate mutual cooperation in the struggle to surmount these major issues of the modern world.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee presidium gave a formal luncheon in honor of Fidel Castro, at which the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Talks Continue

FL131504 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of talks Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is holding with Yugoslav authorities today continues with a focus on matters related to the Central American conflict, peace, and development.

Our party first secretary began talks with Milanko Renovica president of the presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Greeting our top leader to the league's Central Committee headquarters in Belgrade, Renovica asserted that Fidel's visit to Yugoslavia shows the existing good relations between the two parties and member countries of the nonaligned movement.

The Cuban delegation headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today will hold official talks with high-level representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Final Talks With Hasani

LD132034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers and first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, had final political talks this evening in the White Palace in Dedinje [a suburb of Belgrade].

In a very friendly and open atmosphere there was an exchange of views on current international problems and on the possibilities of improving bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba.

The situation in the south of Africa represented one of the central topics of this evening's talks. Note was made of the danger which racism and apartheid represent for the independent countries of the region. An identical view was expressed with regard to the taking of measures for the final liquidation of racism and apartheid, which are an anachronism of the modern world.

A common view was also expressed with respect to assistance to the frontline states in their efforts to preserve their independence and free internal development.

The two sides reiterated that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare was successful and that it will stimulate the more active involvement of the nonaligned in international affairs.

The guest from Cuba informed his hosts of his visit to Angola and Algeria, where he stayed directly after the end of the eighth summit in Harare.

This evening the collocutors assessed that the visit of President Castro to Yugoslavia is an important contribution to the development of bilateral cooperation. It was stated that contacts at various levels are contributing to the friendly development of relations and to better mutual acquaintance, for which a desire and readiness exists on both sides.

During the talks, in which colleagues of the two presidents also took part, the guests informed the hosts of the efforts which Cuba is making to secure stable internal development and defend the achievements of the revolution.

Fidel Castro invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, ends his official visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Awarded Golden Plaque

LD141143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 14 (Tanjug) — Cuban state and party leader Fidel Castro today received the Golden plaque of Belgrade which was presented to him by Mayor Aleksandar Bakocevic.

Bakocevic wished Castro a pleasant stay in the Yugoslav capital and noted the Cuban leader's contribution to the development of friendly cooperation between the Yugoslav Cuban peoples.

Castro said he knew that Belgrade had been destroyed and rebuilt 40 times during its history, and recalled the Belgrade's heroic struggle during World War II. Few cities in the world have such an eventful history, he said.

Castro said he received the Golden Plaque with great pleasure and as an exceptional honour. It is a sign of the hospitality and generosity of your people, he said.

Awarded "Great Star"

LD141957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president on the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon presented the Order of the Great Star, an award made by the SFRY presidency, to Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

An appropriate formal ceremony was held in the villa at Dobanovci immediately prior to the departure of the Cuban leader from Yugoslavia.

Presenting this high award to the guest, Sinan Hasani said that the SFRY Presidency in making this decision had in mind the great historic role of Fidel Castro in the creation of the Republic of Cuba, in the modern leadership of its socialist development, in the resolute defense of its independence and in the strengthening and expansion of its international reputation. In all this we attach great importance to and value your efforts toward strengthening and expanding the friendship between our two socialist and nonaligned countries, Hasani said.

Fidel Castro expressed warm thanks for this exceptional recognition.

Visits Military Academy

LD141727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, visited the Military-Medical Academy in Belgrade today. The Cuban guest visited one or two departments and acquainted himself with the work of this distinguished institution, which provides health services to citizens from all areas of Yugoslavia.

Fidel Castro today planted a tree in Friendship Park in New Belgrade.

Leaves Belgrade

LD141633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Fidel Castro, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers and the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, left Belgrade this afternoon after a 3-day official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Prior to his departure, at an appropriate formal ceremony in the villa at Dobanovic, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented the Cuban state and party leader with the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star, awarded to him by the SFRY Presidency.